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PRAVDA ON FACTORS BEHIND U.S. START PROPOSALS

PM111459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 82 p 5

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko report: "Peace Must Win"]

[Text] New York -- In connection with the Soviet-American agreement to begin official talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction in late June, U.S. political circles and the public are widely discussing both the factors which have prompted the administration to take such a step after long procrastination and the essence of the White House proposals on this question.

It took President Reagan 16 months to come out publicly with what millions of people both here in America and throughout the world expected and demanded of him: that the United States is prepared to resume talks with the Soviet Union on limiting and reducing strategic arms.

The American public is asking itself: Why did this happen in May and not before, and why did the administration not procrastinate for longer -- as was planned, as a matter of fact, in the White House?

If you believe the administration's spokesmen, the White House really intends to achieve not merely a limitation but a substantial reduction in strategic arms. Now, they say, "it is up to the Russians."

This story from the White House propaganda counter is being peddled wholesale and retail by the American mass media. And it must be said that some people are "buying" it.

But many realistically minded Americans, while noting that Washington has at last taken a definite step in the right direction, are nonetheless seriously criticizing the White House proposals.

"Political observers," the New York TIMES notes, "are on the whole, agreed that Reagan's recent proposal to begin strategic arms reduction talks with the SovietUnion is above all the result of the political strength demonstrated by the antinuclear movement."

The White House has indeed found itself facing an anti-nuclear movement on an unprecedented scale, embracing the broadest circles of American society. The movement for a freeze on nuclear arsenals has proved particularly dangerous to the administration, threatening the Republicans with defeat at the coming congressional elections.

The antinuclear movement is daily becoming increasingly active. There are rallies, demonstrations and protest marches. A demonstration against the arms race will be held in New York 12 June. According to preliminary figures from the executive committee of the antiwar organizations, hundreds of thousands of people will take part in this demonstration. It is timed to coincide with the start of the work of the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

The international factor must also be taken into account. In early June President Reagan set off on a tour of Europe. He will visit Paris, Rome, London and Bonn. "But will the police cordons be able to protect him from the thousands of demonstrators demanding a change in U.S. policy in the nuclear arms sphere." U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT asks.

It is obvious to everyone that any strategic arms limitation and reduction talks can only be based on the principles of the sides' equality and identical security. Any other approach is simply not possible. But in his speech to alumni of Eureka College in Illinois, his alma mater, the President put forward a plan which is basically aimed at replacing the nuclear parity which exists between USSR and the United States with American superiority.

Washington intends to continue increasing the number of warheads installed on Trident submarines and creating the new B-1 strategic bombers and MX mobile missiles.

"Reagan's speech, which focused only on land-based missiles and warheads" TIME magazine notes, "has caused many Americans to doubt the sincerity of their own President."

Senators E. Kennedy and M. Hatfield, authors of the Senate resolution calling for an immediate nuclear arms freeze, conclude that Reagan's plan is one more attempt to wreck the existing USSR-U.S. parity and obtain nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union.

As many American politicians and commentators note, by employing the slogan "let's start from scratch" the administration is in effect aiming to make the talks drag on for years. If SALT I took 3 years to prepare and SALT II 7 years, how many years -- if not a decade -- will be needed this time? Asks L. Gelb, an expert on nuclear strategy. Yet an agreement on a nuclear arms freeze, as E. Kennedy and M. Hatfield would tell him, could be achieved in a matter of months.

Former Secretaries of State C. Vance and E. Muskie believe that the talks must take place against the background of Senate ratification of the SALT II treaty." C. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreigh Relations Committee, C. Zablock, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Senators S. Nunn, G. Hart, and J. Glenn have come out in favor of the treaty's ratification.

The problem of strategic arms limitation and reduction requires a sober, realistic approach and well-thought-out, considered decisions.

In the opinion of many Americans that is how the problem was formulated in L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 19th Komsomol Congress. "One can only welcome L.I. Brezhnev's proposal for a mutual freeze on nuclear arsenals. This idea accords with the aspirations of millions of Americans," (M. Mayerson), executive director of the U.S. Peace Council, has stated.

In responding to L.I. Brezhnev's speech many commentators note that the future talks must, as the Soviet leader believes, be based on the principle of equality and identical security. "L.I. Brezhnev proposes that peace and mankind should win, not one of the sides involved in the talks," the DAILY WORLD notes. "There are two paths. One is the arms race and the attempt to wrest military superiority from each other; the other is a halt to the nuclear rivalry. Moscow proposes the second path," the VILLAGE VOICE weekly writes.

Official Washington's reaction to the Soviet proposals, as was expected here, was not unambiguous. Reagan came out against proposals for a strategic weapons freeze. Real limitation of the arms race continues to frighten the Republican administration today -- it intends to spend $100 trillion on the so-called "modernization' of the nuclear arsenal. At the same time administration representatives state that they welcome the Soviet decision to take part in talks as a "positive step." But the stream of bellicose statements from Reagan's closest employees, containing threats, insults and prior conditions, is growing.

Everyone knows that the USSR has advocated and continues to advocate constructive talks. So it is not up to Moscow, as the U.S. capital asserts. An honest approach is needed. It is up to Washington.

INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE FOR 13 JUN

LD131440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 13 Jun 82

["International Observers Roundtable" with Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, international affairs journalist; Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov, TASS political observer; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, all-union radio commentator]

UN Disarmament Session

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello comrades! Last week was the first week of the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. Representative delegations of 157 countries, including a Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Gromyko, are taking part in it. At present the general political discussion is in progress there, and foreign observers are now drawing parallels in their first commentaries with the first special session held in 1978. Since that time, the policy of Western countries, particularly the United States, has undergone a perceptible turnabout: It has become more militant. The international situation has become more complicated. However, the antinuclear movement has grown no less perceptibly and, it would seem, even more so. These two changes and factors, although essentially contradictory, both lend special importance to the current UN session. What do you think, Yuriy Emmanuilovich?

[Kornilov] It is true that this session is of exceptionally great importance. Indeed, it is apposite to recall here the following point: An exhibition entitled the nuclear threat to peace has recently opened at the UN headquarters where the session is being held. This was organized by representatives of the public in the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which, as is known, fell victim to American nuclear bombing. Among other things, photographs taken during these bombings are on show at the exhibition. They are terrible photographs which make one's blood run cold. However,you know, all this was 37 years ago and since that time the quantitative and qualitative level of mass destruction weapons has changed to such an extent that today, in the event a nuclear conflict arises, it would not be just individual towns or countries which might be threatened, but human civilization itself. This is why the importance of the worldwide forum in New York, which we are discussing, really cannot be overestimated. This forum should facilitate implementation of the decisions of the already mentioned first special session and should become an important landmark on the path toward convocation of an international disarmament conference.

The arms race, as is known, not only increases the threat of war. It is also an extremely costly process. Allow me to note that at the present time $1 million is spent every minute on preparations for war. Indeed the following fact, among others, was cited at the session: Every day 40,000 children die of disease and hunger in the developing countries at the present time. The importance of this forum, I repeat, is therefore beyond question.

The present forum in New York can and must act as a stimulus, a major stimulus, to negotiations on all aspects of disarmament in the years to come. The Soviet Union is steadfastly and consistently conducting the Leninist peace policy, is determined to constructively contribute to halting the arms race and proceeds from a constructive position on the entire complex of disarmament issues. Our country came to the session with the firm intention of doing everything possible to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race. As the Soviet side has affirmed repeatedly and at the highest level, there is no form of weapon which our country would not be ready to limit and to ban, given the condition of reciprocity, without detriment to anyone's security.

[Bogdanov] I would like to mention in this connection Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's statement to the effect that the military threat hanging over the world has never been so acute as now, since the end of World War II.

The Soviet delegation led by Foreign Minister Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, which has now arrived in New York, proceeds from these very realities of our life, the realities of the present day. In this connection, Andrey Andreyevich Gromkyo declared that the Soviet delegation is ready to vigorously support any constructive initiative by other states which acknowledge the need to take decisive measures against the arms race, toward disarmament and the prevention of another war.

[Sobolev] I would also like to note that the General Assembly session on disarmament was prepared and is in progress under the growing influence of world public opinion. Thousands of opponents of nuclear war arrived in New York for its opening. A peace relay bearing an olympic torch also arrived there. Another peace relay crossed Europe from Greece to the FRG. Representatives of public organizations handed over to the session addresses and petititions bearing more than 90 million signatures. These are people living in different countries calling for a speedy end to the dangerous arms race and for the prevention of a nuclear war.

In many European capitals -- Bonn, Rome, London and others -- demonstrations involving hundreds of thousands of people have taken place under slogans such as: Rise up in the name of peace. Peace marches and motorcades, processions and meetings have been and are taking place in our country, participated in by 48 million people. Under public pressure, local authorities in various countries are adopting antiwar decisions. In particular, in Britain more than 160 local authorities including the greater London council have declared their districts nonnuclear zones; Evere, the Brussels suburb where NATO headquarters is situated, has been declared such a zone; Germany's Social Democratic Party organization in Schleswig-Holstein has demanded that a nonnuclear zone be set up in Europe. And one can cite numerous other instances like this. They create the social atmosphere in which the UN session on disarmament is working and which should assist its success.

[Kornilov] Nevertheless, it is a well-known fact that far from everyone who wishes to will be able to take part in the New York peace demonstration. According to reports, the U.S. authorities, trying to undermine the activity of international and national peace organizations timed for this current forum, have refused visas to almost 300 peace-supporters. As we see, Washington's lists of undesirable persons to whom access to free and democratic America is barred, by no means contain some kind of, let's say, reactionary Latin American dictators expelled from their own countries by their own people, or bandits and terrorists hiding on American soil from deserved punishment, or Zionist thugs. All these gentlemen and their like lead quite a privileged and free life in the United States, as everyone knows. Is this not vivid testimony of what notorious American democracy is really worth and of how official Washington, continuing an antidetente policy, really approaches the problems of curbing the arms race?

[Sobolev] In a word, Washington's militaristic circles have prepared for the special session in their own way. And their program of preparations also includes other measures. The NATO summit was timed to coincide with the first special session in 1978; a similar meeting of heads of state and government from the North Atlantic bloc countries was organized this time also. Radomir Georgiyevich, what can you say about the progress of this meeting and its results?

NATO Summit Meeting

[Bogdanov] Indeed. Is this a coincidence? Is it just by chance that before such an important United Nations special session as the disarmament session, there should be such a diametrically opposed event as the NATO summit? the 1 and 1/2 years in which the U.S. administration has been in power have been marked by verbal exercises on how to wage and win a nuclear war and of how to conduct a limited nuclear war, primarily on European territory.

Well, if it had only been a matter of words, it would have been one thing, but these words were backed up over the entire period of 1 and 1/2 years by very concrete deeds. The United States adopted a decision on modernizing the strategic component of its armed forces, on creating new weapons systems to destabilize the strategic situation and on setting up possibilities for conducting a limited nuclear war in Europe.

The antiwar movement which grew up on this basis forced the American delegation and the U.S. President to change their tactics somewhat and adapt their statements -- not their practical deeds -- to suit this altered situation. One gets the impression that the U.S. President, setting off for the NATO session in Europe, was killing two birds with one stone. First of all, it was to try and somehow soften or break down the President's image as a warmonger which has obviously grown up in the world but also, hiding behind peace-loving phraseology, to try to continue the arms build-up line they have been following for 1 and 1/2 years.

If one analyzes what took place at this NATO session and what documents were adopted, it turns out that we are dealing with the same very contradictory picture. On the one hand there are the peace-loving words and assurances, which incidentally should be regarded as positive things, because the fact that NATO has been forced to write in its documents, especially in its general declaration, about the need for constructive relations between East and West is a victory for all peace-loving forces. This was a forced statement. The mass antiwar movements and the influence of the Soviet Union's consistent peace-loving policy are factors which have forced NATO to mention in its documents the need for peaceful coexistence and for constructive relations between East and West. What, then, was the American line? On one hand it was: Yes, it is necessary to hold talks -- and this all took place under pressure from the European partners -- but on the other hand it was: It is necessary to arm oneself. It was: talks on limiting nuclear weapons, but at the same time modernization; proposals on limiting conventional forces as proposed in Bonn by President Reagan, but at the same time the statement that these forces need to be modernized.

If you are wondering where in the final analysis the truth lies and where the true facts of NATO is located, I would like to return to President Reagan's speech in London, which preceded his arrival in Bonn. This speech, I say to you comrades, was very interesting indeed. It seems to me that it is precisely this speech by Reagan in London that represents his genuine and true face.

[Sobolev] As L'"HUMANITE noted, he cast off the mask and showed his true face there.

[Bogdanov] Indeed, all of President Reagan's anticommunist and anti-Soviet essence appeared in this speech. What, briefly, did it amount to? It contained a great deal of wordy dressing, and moreover I detected in it a great number of cheap actor's techiques, which it seems to me, do not embellish such a high-ranking personage as the President of the United States.

[Kornilov] And which are inappropriate for such a high-ranking personage.

[Bogdanov] Yes, indeed. They are inappropriate for such a high-ranking personage. In essence it was the declaration of an anticommunist crusade. It must be said that his speech contains some reservations. The sense of these reservations is that he conceives such a crusade as, so to speak, a peace crusade; a crusade, so to speak, without the use of military means. But if you carefully read all this speech and analyze it, you will see that it conceals a nuclear sword and indeed an attempt to advance the American view of the world and the American understanding of the world with the assistance of a nuclear sword.

Reagan Speech to Parliament

I shall permit myself to draw the following analogy: 36 years ago we heard roughly the same from the lips of Churchill at Fulton. It was then that the beginning of the cold war was declared. President Reagan has made a journey backward in time. Speaking in the British Parliament -- incidentally, a Conservative Parliament -- he was evidently overcome by a wish to appear in the role of, so to speak, a latterday herald of the cold war. If you judge the reaction of the broad public to this speech, you will see that the reaction was very diverse. I would even say it produced shock in certain very influential circles.

If you read the letter of the Labor Party leadership assessing this speech, you will see that it sensed the great danger underlying this speech.

[Sobolev] Moreover, this did not only apply to Labor Party people. Indeed, not all the Conservatives applauded Reagan. At any rate, the Conservative DAILY MAIL sharply criticized Reagan's proposal that a crusade should be organized against communism and, as the observer of this conservative newspaper writes that by no means all of us want to join in the global campaign. Such a crusade, the observer warns, could lead to fresh confrontations.

[Bogdanov] Finally on this question, I would like recall that for the past 2-3 months now the Americans have been conducting a so-called peace offensive. There has been particularly a propaganda ballyhoo around President Reagan's 9 May speech at Eureka, and now the latest propaganda campaign is getting under way around his speech in the Bonn Bundestag where he proposed the reduction of conventional armed forces in central Europe. I would like to ask whether Europe believed him and whether it believed his peace-lovingness.

[Kornilov] The unprecedented demonstration that has just taken place in Bonn... [Sobolev interrupts] And in London.

[Kornilov] ...Yes, and in London.

[Sobolev] And before that in Rome.

[Kornilov] Yes, indeed. This demonstration in Bonn was held at a time when NATO was meeting there. There were 350,000 participants in it.

[Sobolev] And a quarter of a million people went to London's Hyde Park.

[Kornilov] In its scope, size and mass character, this demonstration was the answer to the question of whether Reagan managed to mislead Western public opinion by his maneuvers.

Middle East Conflict

[Sobolev] Israel's aggerssion in Lebanon came as if echoing these bellicose talks in Bonn. There had long been talk of preparation for this aggression, so the Western press showed no particular surprise. It still considered, however, that there were some unexplected elements. Firstly, the unexpectedly strong opposition put up by the Palestinians. The BBC reports that the Palestinian partisans inflicted heavy losses on Israeli units: They are fighting to the last man and the last cartridge; When the Israelis go into a PLO camp, they find no one alive.

Washington's reaction came as the second surprise for Western observers. Recently, after every fresh Israeli provocation, the United States publically expressed its dissatisfaction and halted deliveries of some types of weapons to Israel. This time, however, there was no mention of halting arms supplies, possibly because in a war on such a scale Tel Aviv could very soon be in need of weapons. As far as condemnation is concerned, this souded more like encouragement, although in general the United States has some reasons for dissatisfaction, for the United States has long been assiduously trying to persuade the Arab countries that the Soviet Union, not Israel -- which relies on all-round support from Washington -- constitutes the main threat to them. Such aggressive moves on Tel Aviv's part, which amount to out-and-out war, directly cancel out all American efforts.

Nevertheless, this time Washington did not even consider it necessary to imitate indignation. Everything remains as it was, even Begin's visit to Washington, planned for 21 June. This is partly explained by the words of Secretary of State Haig. As the NBC television company reported, he told American journalists that a buffer zone under U.S. control must be established in southern Lebanon, and he pointed out the need to set up a stable government in Lebanon.

[Kornilov] An appropriate model for this has already been created. Let us recall the so-called multinational forces, in which the United States is involved, which virtually occupies Sinai.

[Sobolev] Yes, it is as if Israel's latest brigandage opens up before Washington some sort of prospects for deploying its forces in a second strategic spot in the Middle East, and, possibly, even for creating a puppet government in Beirut.

[Kornilov] One should also stress that not only Israel, but also its direct accomplice, the United States, bears the full responsibility for the very real genocide being carried out with regard to the Arab people of Palestine. I will point out that according to Lebanese radio reports, during the 6 days of Israeli aggression, from 8,000-10,000 innocent, peaceful inhabitants were killed.

[Bogdanov] And if we add to this that the United States cast a veto, for the umpteenth time, against the Security Council resolution calling upon Israel to cease fire and withdraw its troops, and which condemned Israel as the aggressor, then the picture of U.S. conduct, the real meaning of its policy in the Middle East, becomes quite clear.

[Kornilov] It was this point that was expressed by L'HUMANITE in the 11 June issue. I quote: The lives of thousands of people have been sacrificed to the mad ambitions of Begin, who aspires to play the role of gendarme in the Middle East in securing American order, a role entrusted to him as a result of the signing of the so-called Strategic Cooperation Treaty with the United States.

[Sobolev] The angry reaction of the world public and governments of many countries and many international organizations has forced Tel Aviv to announce a cease-fire. The aggressors' troops, however, stand at the gates of Beirut, and the situation in Lebanon remains critical.

Falkland Islands Situation

Comrades, the situation has again deteriorated in another hotbed of military conflict: The South Atlantic. All week the British have been guilding up their forces for an assault on the capital of the disputed islands, Puerto Argentino, formerly Port Stanley, and are now trying to capture it. Meanwhile, the press and politicians in Britain are openly discussing what set-up they intend to establish in the Falkland Islands after the victory, which they already consider to be in the bag.

Margaret Thatcher said that she intends to start restoration, improvement and development of the islands and attract new immigrants there. I don't mean Argentines, the prime minister stressed, but other people, who will be attracted by the possible development of the oil-bearing shelf of the Falkland Islands and their fishing wealth. She intends to set up this neo-colonialistic paradise under the protection of so-called multi-national -- above all American -- armed forces. Moreover, Washington hints that it is supposedly prepared at some point to remove its troops, and this presented as a peace-loving step. But the press notes that the British economy simply cannot afford to maintain a large task force so far away. And so, aiming to save pounds, London wants at the same time to thank its American ally, who will receive not only access to those very same oil, fishing and other riches, but also a strategic base in the South Atlantic.

Nevertheless, in assessing all these plans, one should bear in mind the statements made by Argentine President Galtieri. According to a report by a New York TIMES correspondent, he said that his country would never agree to the status quo preceding the entry of the Argentine troops onto the Malvinas Islands, and that the people of Argentina are prepared to continue the war for months or years if necessary. Thus, the Anglo-American plans signify not only a violation of the UN resolution on the decolonization of the Falkland Islands, but also an attempt to perpetuate yet another military conflict.

I would also like to point out that Washington, without being secretive, does not as yet give excessive publicity to its intentions of landing troops on the islands, but this is because such a landing would remind the Latin Americans too strongly of numerous other such landings on Latin American soil -- in Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Cuba and, quite recently, in 1965, in the Dominican Republic.

U.S. support for Britain provoked a sharp reaction from the southern neighbors of the United States. Bolivia's foreign minister, Gonzalo Romero, expressed himself thus: The United States has placed itself outside the Latin American community in the Anglo-Argentine conflict. President of Mexico's Federal Chamber of Deputies, Luis Farias, put it even more directly: The United States has betrayed Latin America.

[Kornilov] I would like to note the following in speaking of the crisis surrounding the Falkland Islands: Both Britain, and, in particular, the United States, are striving in every possible to involve NATO in this crisis. The idea here is to use the crisis to spread the influence of the NATO bloc -- which is dominated by the United States, as everyone knows -- to the South Atlantic.

[Bogdanov] The reaction of American militarists, of the Pentagon, to the events surrounding the Falkland Islands is very curious. This is being seen as a tragedy throughout the world, yet in Washington they are trying, above all, to use it as a lesson in improving the American military machine.

[Kornilov] And it's the same in London. The British TIMES wrote recently that if anyone were to gain from this conflict, it would be primarily and above all those British corporations involved in producing arms.

[Sobolev] The Falklands issue was discussed at the meeting of leaders from the seven largest capitalist countries in Versailles and was almost the only issue on which those taking part in the meeting did not have serious differences. Stating their differences -- this is how the Western press described the previous meeting of the seven in Ottawa. Approximately the same assessment is being made now.

Economic Summit

[Bogdanov] It is interesting to note that in setting off for this traditional economic conference in Versailles, the Americans realized that their policies, their economic policies above all in the field of high interest rates and the field of trade and economic relations with West Europe and Japan, are not popular in these countries. President Reagan tried to muffle these real differnces by way of pressure on West Europe in the direction of not supplying the Soviet Union with technology. The main aim was to exert pressure on the Soviet Union with the help of credits. The leaders of the West European countries said that this was not the main problem for West Europe. The main problem was social stability and above all solving the problems of mass unemployement and inflation. A destabilization of capitalist society is in progress.

[Sobolev] Moreover -- excuse my interrupting -- all this also fully applies to the United States. For example, the New York TIMES considers that it needs only a minor clash with the police for instance, for the mounting dissatisfaction with the economic situation to explode in the cities. This concerns above all unemployment, which has already reached the highest level since World War II. The situation for the rural inhabitants of America is no better. UPI reports that farmers' incomes have been steadily and speedily decreasing since 1979. In 3 years they have more than halved. The economic disorder under Reagan, the New York TIMES says, has affected not only hired labor: This year the number of bankruptcies will probably amount to over 70,000.

[Kornilov] What occurred at Versailles was, incidentally, appropriately assessed at roughly the same time at the CEMA session, where it was stressed that Washington's line of undermining mutually beneficial economic cooperation between the countries of the two social systems could only intensify the contradictions in the capitalist economy itself, inasmuch as this line runs counter to the trends of development of the world economy, and that those who are hampering the development of international trade and attempting to turn it into an instrument for political blackmail -- and this is precisely what Washington is striving to achieve -- ought to ponder over whether they will themselves not get trapped.

[Bogdanov] One gets the impression that realistically-minded West European leaders realize that by imposing on the European countries his own line of curtailing trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union and of transferring West Europe's relations on to a footing of an economic cold war against the Soviet Union, President Reagan has no moral right to instruct Europe how to conduct itself with regard to the Soviet Union. The results of the Versailles meeting which were reflected in the corresponding documents -- the final communique and the document on the international monetary order -- show that West Europe did not give in to pressure from the Americans. If one looks at the formulation of those documents, they are very vague and very ambiguous. One can say one thing about them: namely, that in this respect, Europe has not given way to U.S. pressure.

CEMA Session in Budapest

[Sobolev] International economic relations were the subject of discussion at another meeting. A CEMA session at heads of government level took place in Budapest. In his speech, Comrade Tikhonov, who led the Soviet delegation, noted the great importance for our countries of the coordination of national-economic plans and interaction in certain technically progressive spheres. Cooperation in high-technology industries is important at the present time, also because the United States is attempting to hamper the exchange of know-how and technology between East and West precisely in this sphere.

At the Budapest session, for instance, there was discussion of the production of robots. This is to help solve the problem of labor resources, as was mentioned by Comrade Tikhonov, but the chief aim is the replacement of people carrying out difficult, dangerous and monotonous operations. The present position with regard to the production of robots is as follows: In 1975 there were in our country only about 300, while in the United States there was 2,500. But by 1980 the Soviet Union already had 6,500 while the United States had 4,000 although, true, Japan had considerably more. By 1985 its is planned to raise this indicator in our country to 40,000 robots, which will constitute about 1/2 the number of such machines existing throughout the world. By 1990, Comrade Tikhonov said, the number of robots throughout the CEMA countries will amount to 200,000 units. Their production, as well as the construction of nuclear power stations and the creation of power-transmission machines and microprocessor equipment -- which is also of particular importance in present circumstances -- will all be realized by joint efforts, from scientific development to industrial production. This is real and concrete cooperation, and not just fine wishes, which were to be heard at Versailles.

Here, comrades, we come to the end of our program. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH WPC DELEGATION IN NEW YORK

LD120852 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 12 Jun, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received a delegation of the World Peace Council headed by the council's President Romesh Chandra.

During the conversation the members of the delegation described the activities of their organisation directed at the adoption by the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament of decisions facilitating the termination of the arms race and the implementation of practical disarmament measures.

Andrey Gromyko spoke highly of the work done by the World Peace Council to mobilise the broad international public to struggle for the preservation and strengthening of peace, for disarmament, against imperialism's aggressive intrigues.

The meeting passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

BRITISH SPOKESMEN GIVE CASUALTY FIGURES

Civilian Casualties Admitted

LD140524 Moscow TASS in English 0510 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] London, 14 Jun, TASS -- The artillery of British interventionist troops pounded Argentine positions in the area of Port Stanely (Puerto Argentina), capital of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, during the past day, according to a spokesman for the British Defence Ministry. He had to admit that Argencine reports that the British offensive had caused casualties among the towns' peaceful population corresponded to reality.

According to the London press, hundreds of inhabitants, who have not been able to leave the area of hostilities in time, are still staying in Port Stanley (Peruto Argentina), according to the spokesman for the Defence Ministry. British troops occupied dominating heights in the town's environs and are eight kilometres away from its western suburbs.

Nott on Army Losses

LD140824 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] London, 14 Jun, TASS -- British Defence Secretary John Nott had reported here new losses sustained by the British Army during the continuing conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The cruiser Glamorgan, one of the largest ships of the British naval task force in the South Atlantic, has been damaged by Argentine aircraft fire. The cruiser participated in the assault of Port Stantly (Puerto Argentina), the administrative centre of the islands. As a result nine crewmen were killed and 17 wounded. John Nott said fifty marines who tried to land the islands from the landing craft Sir Galahad and Sir Tristam were killed, too. Forty six landing troops were wounded.

U.S., NATO INVOLVEMENT IN FALKLANDS CONDEMNED

PY140046 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] To the degree in which the conflict in the South Atlantic is intensifying, it is increasingly becoming more a confrontation between NATO and Latin America. Given this circumstances, the U.S. accusations against its southern neighbors are absurd, in the sense that these [word indistinct] refuse to consider the damage tht their anticolonial solidarity can cause to Western interests and to the inter-American security system.

But aren't these U.S. (?accusation) a rather hypocritical attempt to conceal the diabolical irritation on the U.S.? Isn't it clear the the U.S. Government only cares about its own imperial greediness?

It is appropriate to remember that from the very beginning, that is, since 1974, the inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty was prepared by Washington as an instrument intended for crushing anti-imperialist movements on the continent under the guise of crossing swords with international communism. Today it presupposes the inclusion of Latin America [Indoamericanos] countries in the cold war and possibly in a hot one as well, in compliance with the goals of U.S. hegemony.

Washington has more than once tried to use that devious treaty to occupy Nicaragua, to meddle in El Salvador in favor of the fascist junta and to attack Cuba. Similarly, the nonaligned countries, Cuba and Nicaragua, and the Salvadoran rebels as well, are among those who express solidarity with the struggle of the Argentine people against colonial imperialism, and not by chance the president of the Nonaligned Movement, Fidel Castro, called on the members of this movement to adopt measures to stop the Anglo-Yankee aggression against the Argentine people, which is well understood.

Given the nature of the conflict, it has long passed the limits of a mere dispute between London and Buenos Aires over the Malvinas. The crisis has become a red-hot clash between NATO and the developing countries.

Speaking about the Pentagon-supported British fleet, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Zambrano Velasco stated that this is the same fleet which for centuries had allowed Albion to commit a number of excesses against Asia, Africa and Central America. The United States, in close complicity with England and its other NATO allies, is trying to play the same imperial role with the underdeveloped countries.

The conflict in the South Atlantic has created problems of principles in realations between the West and the Third World. This conflict is not just a question of an Anglo-U.S. desire to forcibly snatch the Malvinas away from the Argentines in order to set up a military base there. It is also a question of punishing Argentina for its independent foreign policy, for its refusal to submit to the desire of the United States which seeks to bring this sovereign country under the yoke of its voracious objectives within its global strategy. With this example, the West intends to threaten other emerging countries, to demolish any liberation movement in Latin America and on the other continents as well.

TASS EXAMINES NATO STANCE ON FALKLANDS

LD111640 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jun, TASS -- TASS political observer Vladimir Goncharov writes:

It is unknown today yet what specific decisions were taken by the participants in the NATO council session held in Bonn yesterday on the Falkland (Malvinas) crisis. It looks improbable at first sight that not a single line! [exclamation as received] is devoted to the British-Argentine conflict, one of the most acute international problems of today, in the lengthy official documents adopted by heads of state and government of the 16 member countries of the North Atlantic bloc.

No light is thrown on the matter by the reports of the Western news media on what was happening in Bonn. Moreover, such reports seem to be aimed at muddling the matter up. It was reported, for example, that after the Spanish Prime Minister (a country which has ethnic, economic and other bonds with Argentina) made a speech, in which he declared for the return of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands to Argentina and Gibraltar -- to Spain, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher -- applauded that speech together with other participants in the session.

But does all that all mean that Britain, and NATO as a whole, has made a U-turn in its stand? It does not, of course. There is absolutely no indication about a change in the stand, let us say, as compared with the recent meeting of the seven major capitalist powers in Versailles, where Britian's allies in NATO expressed full support for London's bellicose policy. There is neither even the slightest indication that the NATO "summit meeting" all of a sudden decided to reprimand Britain and make it give up its colonial claims.

There is every indication that things stand precisely the other way round. The participants in the Bonn session officially declared a broadening of the zone of NATO's actions and, in particular, that for the defence of "vital interests." They allow the possibility of armed interference by individual NATO member countries outside the bloc's zone of action and also assistance to such countries by the other NATO members. Apparently the British-Argentine conflict clearly falls under precisely such a pattern, under such guidelines, as the point at issue is a long planned widening of the sphere of activity of the North Atlantic bloc to the Southern Atlantic, like to the other areas of the world.

And really, the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands lie at a distance of 12,000 kilometres from Britain, and none even of the most rabid supporters of British colonialism is able to prove that these islands have at least something to do with Britain's security. It is clear that London's striving to keep its hold of that colonial possession at any cost, at the price of great financial and material spendings, at the cost of the lives of many British men and officers stems not from British national interests but from the global aggressive strategy of the biggest military bloc of the Western powers, one of whose leaders along with the USA is also Britain.

The North Atlantic alliance, as has already been manifested more than once in other conflict situations, displays absolute disregard for the U.N. resolutions on decolonisation (take, for example, NATO's assistance to the fascist Slazar regime which waged a bloody war in Africa). As NATO does not wish that the member countries of the bloc, to be more precise the bloc itself, lose control of the fragments of the former colonial empires, may they be even the smallest ones, but whose indisputable value in the eyes of the NATO military is that they are scattered all over the world in strategically important areas. This specifically concerns also the Falkland Islands which control the strait of Magellan. This is what explains the support of the North Atlantic bloc for Britain's colonialist policy, the sights set recently on a broadening of the NATO's zone of actions on which a decision was taken at the session in Bonn as well as the fact that after the session Britain far from giving up its bloody aggressive military actions on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands is on the contrary stepping them up.

And the fact that the documents of the NATO council session in Bonn make no mention of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, as well as for that matter, the Israeli aggression against Lebanon is indisputably explained by the fact that the fingers be pointed to it as the culprit of all neocolonialist wars, crimes and bloodsheds in this day and age. But the world public cannot be deceived by such maneuvres and subterfuges.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR BRITISH AGGRESSION VIEWED

PY131644 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Commentary by (Oscar Arevalo), Communist Party of Argentina Central Committee Political Commission member]

[Text] Even the social and political sectors that may have had some confused ideas about the possibility of imperialist aggression against Argentina over the Malvinas Islands, now understand that it was an operation coldly calculated to bury in blood the most profound desires of our people who demand peace, democracy and progress.

In fact, the disproportionate British war effort -- openly supported by the United States -- is not only a hard blow against our country but against an entire continent. It is aimed at teaching us a lesson: It intends to demonstrate that imperialism is almighty and that it can suffocate the democratic anticolonialist claims. But it is not only Great Britain -- NATO and the United States are also involved. They are pushing for war, for an arms race and feel compelled to act as policemen of the world.

In fact, what the British fleet is now doing is the task of the so-called U.S. Rapid Deployment Force designated in the documents of the U.S. Government as the so-called Santa Fe plan, and particularly the actions of the impudent military interference taking place in El Salvador. Let us not confuse ourselves. The imperialists are unleashing a counterattack because they fear the people can defeat them, because the people are struggling and count on the solidarity and sympathy of world democratic public opinion.

It should be made clear that this public opinion is expressed by the Latin American people, the nonaligned countries and the socialist countries. They are in solidarity because they condemn colonialism in this war of aggression; they are in solidarity because they want the progress of the people. The positive currents, the people and the governments, the civilian and military forces, the believers and the labor movement are all against colonialism and the U.S. pan-Americanism which is nothing more than a figleaf for the United States. These groups are demanding an end to the aggression and that the decolonization of the islands be carried out in accordance with the recommendations made by the United Nations years ago.

COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S WEST EUROPE TRIP

Petrov Article

LD111942 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jun, TASS -- The PRAVDA in its June 12 issue carries an article by Aleksey Petrov, entitled "Revelations in Bundestag". The article says:

"One of the central points in the European tour by the U.S. President was visiting Bonn, the FRG capital. Here Ronald Reagan addressed the West German Bundestag on June 9.

Like several days before that, in London, he engaged in reciting different variations of the topic of a crusade against the socialist countries, against all those who 'openly condemn our (Atlantic) values'. In passing, he publicised the policy of the United States and the 'noble goals' of its diplomacy. But the President did not confine himself to that. He decided to develop himself and to try to prove that the arms race is not at all unindicated for Europe and that an American military superiority is a sure, if not the sole, way to peace."

"What does Ronald Reagan's concept look like?

He proceeds from the assumption that the post-war realities (recognized in the Helsinki Final Act, may it be remarked) are a "deplorable" fact. The U.S. President finds it "sinister" that Soviet Armed Forces are staying where they allegedly have no right to be. According to his assertion, the numerical strength of Soviet troops in central Europe is much more than is warranted by "legitimate defence needs" and that their presence is becoming even more formidable.

Like assumptions, like conclusions. Ronald Reagan said that NATO regards its might not as a war banner but as a banner of peace. It follows, then, that building up that might in all possible ways is very nearly a boon for the world. According to Reagan, NATO's security depends on the existence of an absolutely reliable conventional defence."

"He is unperturbed by the fact that the claim to an 'absolutely reliable defence', which actually amounts to the attainment of a superiority by the USA and NATO, means a denial of security for the other side. The whole experience of international relations attests to the fact that at present security can only be assured on the basis of partnership and reciprocity, with the strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security for all states.

Maybe, the U.S. President does not know this? Hardly likely. It is simply that the idea of such a partnership, judging by everything, does not agree well with the role of a hegemonic power which the USA would wish to play in the NATO bloc, and with the attempts to dovetail Western Europe into plans for waging here nuclear, chemical and other 'limited' wars.

Ronald Reagan praised the FRG for the recently concluded agreement on assisting U.S. troops in West German territory in emergency situations.

At the same time, he made it clear that on the whole the USA is not content with the contribution of its allies to the NATO military potential. The President called for an end to the discussions concerning the need for rearmament, since critical voices, including those from the ranks of the peace movement, are allegedly misleading and diverting attention from reality.

The head of the U.S. administration categorically stated that the coasts of Europe are American coasts and that the borders of Europe are American borders!

What does this mean in practice? Recently, the President warned the West Europeans that the USA had come to Europe above all in the name of the American interests and that it intended to stay there for as long as was warranted by those interests. In explaining this statement, a high-ranking Washington official stressed that the United States did not recognize the right of anyone to determine what weapons it could or could not deploy, including the FRG. Since the coasts of Europe and the borders of Europe are American coasts and American borders, then only the USA, and nobody else, will determine how many more weapons of all types are to be brought to Europe, how many 'Tridents' are to be added into the waters around Western Europe so that the United States could come closer to the ideal of an 'absolute security'".

Ronald Reagan cannot deny that there exists a more reasonable alternative than an unbridled arms race. He can no longer dismiss, as he did several months ago, the demands of millions of people to halt the sliding to a war and to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. The U.S. President announces that he would be prepared to head in person the peace marches if they could be of any use. According to Reagan's assurances, he could agree to lowering the levels of military confrontation on condition that it will not be the United States that will disarm but the Soviet Union.

Yes, he is talking precisely about breaking the existing rough parity in favour of the USA and of the entire NATO bloc both as regards medium-range weapons and the strategic armaments. For one cannot recognize, despite high-flown words, as 'just' and 'sincere' the proposals which, should they be implemented, presuppose liquidation of the Soviet medium-range potential, leaving intact the American forward-based means and counting out the respective armaments of other NATO members, or acquisition by the USA of a triple superiority in strategic armaments over the USSR".

"There is no need for persuading the Soviet Union as to the need for lessening the military spending of states, for rechannelling a part of the means now spent on defence into resolving social and economic tasks, into provision of assistance to the third world. We invariably propose to agree on a radical reduction in the first place of the most dangerous systems and types of weapons, on the adoption of measures that will make less probable a nuclear war or exclude it altogether. If the treaties already signed, leading to that goal, do not enter into force, the reason is to be sought not in the position of the USSR but in the policy of the United States. If disarmament negotiations get interrupted or mark time for years, then again this is not for any lack of good will on the part of the Soviet side but rather because of the obstruction by the USA and some of its allies.

Recently, President Reagan remarked that the path to peace is paved not with words but with concrete actions. It appears that it was not fortuitous that in his speech in the Bundestag he kept silent on what is going on in these days and hours in the Middle East and in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands."

"Israel has committed a blatant, criminal aggression, this time against Lebanon. It has set itself the aim of destroying the Palestinian Arab people and in this manner to 'resolve' once and for all the problem of the self-determination of that people. However, Israel's actions are a direct consequence of the so-called 'strategic cooperation' between Washington and Tel Aviv, a natural development of the Camp David policy which has already made the prospect of a political settlement in the Middle East more remote in terms of years. Israel engages in brigandage because it is armed by the USA, because the USA prevents the discharge by the United Nations of its responsibility for suppressing the aggression and restoring peace.

The real value of Reagan's assurances about his committment to democracy and the good of the peoples is also graphically demonstrated by the fact that in the dispute between Britain and Argentina over the Malvinas Islands the USA found itself allying with colonialists.

And there, too, the war is waged not without U.S. participation, not without U.S. weapons, not without Washington's design that the United States will be able to acquire yet another military foothold, one more base for the Rapid Deployment Force."

"It is difficult and ungrateful exercise to try to pass oneself off as a responsible politician while acting as a godfather or even a direct organizer of military conflicts in different regions of the world, to pose as a guarantor of the security of Europe dovetailing it into the doctrines of 'limited nuclear wars', to pose as a peace champion and at the same time to launch giant military programmes the world has never seen.

On the eve of the U.S. President's trip to Europe the Western press wrote that Ronald Reagan would like to dispel the impression of himself as a political cowboy. But his statements both in London and in Bonn have demonstrated once again that Washington's policy is the main cause of the present tensions in the world".

Kornilov Views Trip

LD121446 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 12 Jun 82

["Ronald Reagan's 'Marathon Tour': Publicity and Reality" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jun, TASS -- TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The kettledrums are rumbling in Washington to mark the return of the U.S. President from his "marathon tour" of Western Europe. Hardly had he set foot on American soil the President announced that the aims of the trip had been attained. But is this so? And what aims, indeed, is he referring to?

It is known that the U.S. President was received with particular pomp in London, this being explained not only by the "special relations" between Britain and the United States but also largely by the unconditional support given by the White House to London's militaristic venture in the South Atlantic. It is also not by chance that the U.S. President decided to make the "central" of his prepared speeches for the West European tour precisely within the "friendly walls" of the British Parliament where the majority belongs to the Conservatives, that is an auditorium which is ideologically closest to Reagan.

Enough has been said about the content of this speech which has demonstrated to the whole world that the Washington administration and its head, obsessed by truly boundless imperial ambitions, not only reject the principle of peaceful coexistence but also, judging by everything, dream of going down in history as the grave-diggers of the ideas of detente. We shall only add that when commenting on the President's belligerent rhetorics even many American media outlets are forced to admit that the cannonade of bristling anti-communism and anti-Sovietism, that sounded in it, revives the atmosphere of the worst times of the cold war and nullifies all attempts by Washington to make Europeans believe in America's "love of peace". Many foreign press publications well-foundedly note that the "crusade" for freedom and democracy announced by Reagan in his London speech, first of all against the countries of socialism with reliance on strength and with the United States in the lead, has further bared the aggressive, hegemonistic essence of the extremely dangerous foreign policy course that is being pursued by the present Washington administration and determined the ideological, propaganda and political content of this course.

In the FRG, too, the U.S. President held forth on the theme of the "crusade" against socialism. But there he did not limit himself to this: He showered slanderous attacks on the USSR and its peace-loving foreign policy trying to prove that the arms race is not only not contra-indicated to Europe but is almost needed by it.

At the same time Ronald Reagan tried hard to present Washington and NATO as a whole in the role of a "peace maker", clearly hoping by means of this manoeuvre to dampen the anti-war and anti-American feelings in West Germany where these feelings, from Washington's point of view, have reached a "threatening scale". The President of the United States, however, failed to take into account the fact that now, in the 1980, the peoples of Europe, and not only of Europe, judge the policy of states not by what is said by this or that leader but by their concrete, practical deeds. As to Washington's deeds, including its so called "initiatives", whether this concerns the lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe, the reduction of strategic arms or the reduction of conventional armed forces on European soil, they have for their aim not a genuine curbing of the arms race and ensuring security on the basis of partnership and reciprocity with strict observance of the principle of equality, but are attempts, under the guise of "love of peace", to secure military superiority for the United States and NATO so that on acquiring a sword, the longer and sharper the better, to dictate their will to sovereign countries and peoples. [sentence as received] Is there any need to say that such a political line, and a prospectless one at that, stands even further from genuine peaceableness than the shores of Europe from the shores of California?

Not to mention the fact that the pompous speeches about Washington's "devotion to peace" sound really blasphemously considering that they are being made at a time when the Israeli military, armed with American weapons, are engaged in a veritable genocide against the Arabs in sovereign Lebanon while London, with the active participation of the United States, is pur ing a policy of escalating the bloodshed in the South Atlantic.

The course of intensifying confrontation, pursued by Washington, fully contradicts the national interests of its West European partners. But it is exactly one of the results of Ronald Reagan's European tour that in the course of it the U.S. President once again unambiguously demonstrated the intent of the United States to "give leadership" to its allies and by means of pressure and diktat to force them to take such steps that suit the White House and are advantageous to it. It was this approach that the United States demonstrated at the meeting of the "seven" in Versailles and at the Bonn session of the NATO Council where Washington was imposing on its "equal" partners the policy of "sanctions" against socialist countries and pushing them to increase their military expenditures for the sake of its selfish political aims, and also tried in every way to undermine East-West cooperation.

In short, no matter from what angle one approaches the results of the U.S. President's marathon tour of Western Europe, it is quite clear that the only ones who can beat the kettledrums to hail these results are those circles in the United States and NATO which are interested not in the strengthening of peace in Europe and beyond it but, on the contrary, are interested in whipping up tension, in raising the level of military confrontation on European soil and in fanning emnity between countries and peoples. As to the genuine reaction to Ronald Reagan's tour of Western Europe, it is indicative that even in conditions of the propaganda clamour over this tour, that is thoroughly orchestrated by Washington, many American information organs clearly are reluctant to predict in what measure can this "marathon" really influence the minds of West Europeans and the more so remove their more than justified apprehensions caused by the dangerous foreign policy course of the United States.

IZVESTIYA Comments

LD131254 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0810 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jun TASS -- From the first day it was obvious that Reagan's trip to the FRG was above all of a propagandist nature, IZVESTIYA writes today. The prestige of the United States and its leaders here fell to its lowest level in the whole postwar period.

The present Washington administration appears to the majority of FRG citizens as particularly bellicose and rash. What is more, it is openly discussing the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe.

That is why the guest did not forget to express feelings about peace and disarmament in his every speech.

However it is not difficult to glimpse the United States' real course behind the propagandist haze: Reagan arrived at the Rhine with a clearly destructive program, whose essence was a stepping up of the bloc's military preparations, in particular in the sphere of conventional weapons, an undermining of the process of detente in Europe, a curtailing of ties between East and West, including in the economic sphere, and he tried to foist it on other members of the alliance.

According to the scenario, Reagan's trip was planned to be one of "contact with the people" of the FRG. However, no visit by any foreign politician to Bonn has every been accompanied by such excessive security measures. Entire regiments of police were lined up between the guest and the people. As far as "contact" went, it was expressed in another way, by the mass -- almost 400,000 -- strong demonstration by peace-supporters shouting: "Reagan, go home!"

In fact the attempts to use the visit of the head of the Washington administration to raise the U.S. political authority turned out to be unsuccessful, the commentary says. For millions of citizens of the FRG and other countries in West Europe the present U.S. leadership is serving, as before, to implement a course of nuclear arms race, of ambitions of world leadership and of a dangerous policy of tension and confrontation with the socialist countries.

Averchenko Hits Statements

LD122306 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2220 GMT 12 Jun 82

["In the Spirit of the 'Cold War'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jun (TASS) -- The statements by the U.S. President are clearly intended to poison the international atmosphere and create still greater tension in the world. And it is therefore not fortuitous that they have aroused an explosion of indignation among the public, writes Boris Averchenko in his PRAVDA International Review, commenting on the latest statements of President R. Reagan, made during his jaunt to Western Europe.

Blinded by his hatred of communism, the observer notes, Reagan argued in his speech in London that the crisis is happening, not in the "free West," but in those parts of the world where power is in the hands of the people. Growing inflation, a level of unemployment unprecedented in the post-war years, with 10.5 million Americans unable to find an outlet for their abilities, the arms race and the resultant onslaught on people's standard of living, racism and the trampling of rights and human liberties -- that, it seems, if one listens to the strictures of the U.S. President, is the model and likeness according to which the peoples must build their lives.

Carried away, the orator was not shy about his choice of expressions, employing with reference to the USSR and the other socialist countries the most abusive terminology from the lexicon of the most aggressive "hawks" of cold war days.

Evidently, the bosses [verkhovody] of the West have forgotten that, since the birth of the land of the Soviets, "crusades" have been undertaken against it more than once. And each time they have ended in failure.

Today the Soviet Union is a mighty power. It has long ceased to be alone in the world, and marching shoulder to shoulder with it are the fraternal countries of the socialist community, which surpasses in industrial power both Western Europe and the United States. It is time the leaders of the capitalist world knew, the observer concludes, that all hopes of pressuring or intimidating the USSR are illusory. Such expectations are not destined to be realized.

Zavyalov Commentary

LD111806 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 11 Jun 82

[By TASS commentator Nikolay Zavyalov]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jun, TASS -- The U.S. President has concluded his first tour of Europe. His appearance in the "Old World" was conducted to the accompaniment of a shrill propaganda campaign designed to create the impression that the occupant of the White House had supposedly come on some "peace mission". As to Ronald Reagan, he did not stint words to show that his only aim is to promote peace. He was prompted to this by the ubiquitous growth of the anti-war movement in the West, including in the United States itself.

Reagan's statements, however, did not deceive the public in the European countries he visited. Even many bourgeois media outlets, not to speak of the progressive press, write about the failure of these propaganda tricks. The influential West German FRANKFURTER ALGEMEINE aptly noted: "There was no 'new' Reagan. There was a President who remained on his old unambiguous positions".

Indeed, while stating that the Washington administration strives for the preservation of peace Reagan continued to impose on the West Europeans the doctrine of "limited nuclear war". In the process he actually did not conceal his desire to make America's West European allies shoulder the brunt and all the consequences of his nuclear ambitions. Speaking of his striving for "honest talks" with the Soviet Union he intimated that the United States was not renouncing its proclaimed plans of attaining military superiority, including in the field of nuclear weapons. In his speeches in the British Parliament and the West Germant Bundestag Ronald Reagan lost his sense of measure and made insulting remarks about the USSR and other socialist countries.

The reception given to the American President in all West European countries visited by him was a clear indication that the public in the West European countries has not fallen for the glib talks and holds that Washington's and NATO's policy is the main cause of the growth of international tension and the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

Mass anti-war actions were held in Rome and London, Paris, Bonn and West Berlin. They were held in support of common demands for an end to the arms race, for constructive East-West talks and against American nuclear missiles on West European soil.

These actions not only stated protest against the course of the "rearmament" of NATO and the dangerous nuclear arms race of which t United States is the prime architect. They are significant also in that they were of ı precedented scope (in Bonn alone almost 400,000 people took part in the anti-war demonstration) and attracted representatives of various sections of society, people of various age, trade and views, and peace champions from other countries.

The peoples of Western Europe do not want "guns instead of butter", the more so that today we are talking not of guns but of nuclear missiles. They demand of their leaders with growing persistence that they embark on the road of constructive talks and give serious consideration to the numerous Soviet peace initiatives that have widespread support in the whole world.

PRAVDA on Tour

LD140658 Moscow TASS in English 0651 GMT 14 Jun 82

["The U.S.: Seeking To Attain Selfish Aims at the Expense of Europe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jun, TASS -- "U.S. President Ronald Reagan paid a visit to Western Europe. Speaking in Bonn before the deputies of the Bundestag and putting on a show to pass for a peace-maker, he said that if he had believed in the possibility of achieving peace through mass demonstrations he would have personally led them. He wanted, apparently, to stress one point but what he really stressed was another -- contempt towards the feelings and sentiments of peoples. This happens when one's words are in disagreement with one's inner thinking. He who wants to unleash a nuclear war, in the European Continent for a start, cannot march among demonstrators demanding peace. They would chuck him out of their ranks as a hypocrite and a cheat," Aleksandr Krivitskiy says in an article in today's PRAVDA.

"One thing has to be repeated again and again: The ideologists of military atlanticism are indifferent to the destiny of European civilisation. Mediterranean and Slav cultures are alien to overseas businessmen," the author emphasises. "The Yankees" have always regarded Europe as being oversentimental.

"The United States has long arrogated the role of being a benefactor to the world. Now it is going to make Europe 'happy' by taking its medium-range missiles there and tipping the nuclear balance in its favour. They in the White House want to place us under a strike from Western Europe and Western Europe itself, in its turn, under our strike, while at the same time hoping to stay outside this themselves," the article says. But the military know well that nuclear war has no programmed "limited nature". Can all West European governments face this reality?

TV Views Visit

LD132028 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev entitled: "Reagan in Europe" -- from the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Good day comrades. The U.S. President returned home from Europe. His 200 bodyguards from the U.S. Secret Service and tens of thousands of West European policemen had their minds set at rest. Hundreds of assistants and advisers who accompanied the President can relax. The journalists, who competed among themselves to describe the Versailles dinner among the candles, the audience with the pope, the horseback riding with the British queen and the grim atmosphere of the NATO council session, have calmed down. The time has come to take stock of the results.

This is what observers on both sides of the Atlantic are now doing. When Reagan was only preparing for his trip to Europe, people in the West were writing that he basically had one aim. He wanted to create the impression of being a serious and important political leader, the undisputed leader of a Western world united around the United States. That was his personal goal. But naturally it reflected trends in Washington's policy which cannot fail to be of interest to us too.

What, first and foremost, is the basis which Reagan is proposing for a new unity or a new stage in relations between the Western allies which was proclaimed by Lund, the NATO secretary general, and certain other personalities who have decided to play Reagan's game? Maybe the platform is to be a constructive contribution to the work of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament or general political endeavors -- to curb Israel for the sake of peace in the Near East -- or in the South Atlantic? No.

First in Versailles, and then with impudent frankness in the British Parliament, Reagan made it clear that he sees this basis in primitive, furious anticommunism. A crusade against us and those of like opinion, using all the might of the West, as he put it -- such is Reagan's basic idea. If I said that he likens himself to Churchill, who initiated the cold war in his sadly renowned speech at Fulton in 1946, this would not be quite true. Churchill was nevertheless a product of his time, while Reagan thinks like a man coming to us from a long past epoch.

Then, exactly 24 hours later Reagan stunned his West German listeners with a speech in the Bundestag which contained sugary utterances about peace and aspirations toward equal relations between East and West. It was one of the German radio commentators who described them as sugary. In some places the contrast with the London speech was so striking that journalists asked the White House spokesman for an explanation. There are no contradictions, he declared.

Once again there arises the question which has been puzzling the world for the last 6 months. Which Reagan should be believed? In the opinion of many observers, the Bonn declaration adopted by the NATO council should serve as the litmus paper. Is there any place in it for the word detente? It did find a place, but in front of this word, the diffuse adjective "genuine" occurred. Everyone knows today that this is a compromise formula. The West Europeans, especially Chancellor Schmidt, demanded that relaxation of tension be mentioned, and Reagan gave in in order to make a show of unity, but only on the condition that the short word "genuine" be used to cast doubt on the real use of relaxation of tension in the 1970s. We are right to conclude that he sees in relaxation of tension only a hindrance to the American program of stepping up arms and that all his talk about cutting arms and about his desire for business-like talks with us was made just to reassure the public.

Altogether, Europe saw no new facet of the way of thinking and character of the U.S. President nor, more broadly, in the United State's policy. As Reagan spoke in the Bundestag, city sirens sounded in Bonn. Later, peace champions explained in an open letter: We sounded the alarm because Reagan and his government are equated with the danger of war.

One cannot but agree with this.

Army Paper on Results

LD131100 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jun, TASS -- "The visits of the U.S. President to a number of West European capital cities, his participation in the Versailles conference and the Bonn session of the NATO council were planned and carried through above all to reaffirm and consolidate American leadership in the so-called 'free world'," writes the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. With that aim Reagan sought from partners and allies that they should follow Washington's course in the economic, political and military spheres.

The second main task which the architects of American policy were trying to resolve is to bring down the heat of the anti-war movement both in Western Europe and in the United States itself, to weaken the profound influence upon the public of the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union, its initiatives aimed at solution of the key problem of the present -- the curbing of the arms race, deliverance of mankind from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, the article stresses. In the eyes of the peoples the United States is the advocate of all sorts of "limited" and unlimited nuclear wars. To change the peoples' image of the United States, to pose as peace-makers and meanwhile to carry into life unhindered the policy of confrontation with the USSR and pursuit of military superiority -- this is what they in Washington are after.

It should be admitted that Reagan managed to reach in the main his first aim, the newspaper points out. Though the decisions adopted in Versailles were vague, it is obvious that the "seven" who met there were led by Washington. They took its recipes of solution of economic problems facing the capitalist world and, though with many reservations, agreed with the American approach to East-West economic relations.

But Reagan failed to muffle protests of the broad public circles against the Washington policy aimed at reviving the "cold war" spirit. Of no help to him in this respect were either the bourgeois prapaganda's glorification of the notorious "zero option" of the U.S. President or his own publicity statements on "readiness" for reduction of nuclear armaments which in actual fact boil down to attempts to get such an agreement with the USSR on reduction of strategic armaments that would lead to unilateral advantages to the United States and would inflict a substantial damage to defence capacity of the Soviet Union and all countries of the socialist community.

"The West European tour of the U.S. President shows that the American ruling circles intend to revive the 'cold war' spirit and speed up material preparations for a hot war. This vicious course is dangerous to the destinies of the world, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA points out.

FALIN INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS

DW1110049 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1900 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Interview with Valentin Falin, Western policy expert of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, by Moscow correspondent Dirk Sager; date and place not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Last year both sides had every reason to be very skeptical regarding the possibility of achieving understanding between the two big powers. Do you see a change in Washington?

[Answer] At the moment we see a change in words. However, as President Reagan said a few days ago, words alone do not pave the way to peace. We want the desire for peace -- if you can speak of such a desire with regard to the Reagan administration -- to be supported by action. In our view there are very important indications. For example, there is the new American military doctrine which was recently published, and there is the speech by Clark, which we do not consider as expressive of the will for peace. We have no reason to consider these words as proof of a desire for peace.

[Question] You mean when the American call themselves as the first among equals regarding the big powers?

[Answer] No. The military doctrine says, among other things, that, together with their allies, the Americans should wage an economic and technological war in peacetime against the Soviet Union. How can you build peace while waging war -- even if it is economic and technological war?

[Question] Matters looked worse last year regarding relations between the two big powers. Do you think that talks between General Secretary Brezhnev and President Reagan will be likely to take place this year?

[Answer] You know that we favored such a meeting last year. We are in favor of such a meeting because it is most important not only for bilateral relations with the United States but for the entire international situation.

We want a serious meeting -- a realistic and constructive meeting -- which also means, among other things, that such a meeting must be well prepared. We have, therefore, suggested October and we stand by that proposal. We assume that the Americans now understand better that although the time is ripe for such a meeting, plans must be made. We assume they understand that this meeting is most useful and even necessary.

[Question] The U.S. Government has certainly become more flexible, not least because of the American peace movement. The peace movement throughout the world has a symbol in mind which was created by the Soviet Union -- the New York monument of plowshares and the sword. Why can't the young people in East European states identify with this monument?

[Answer] I don't believe the question has been correctly put. We have no such problems. We simply support not only our swords being turned into plowshares, but that all weapons worldwide will be dismantled and reduced. However, we demand -- we insist -- that this take place on the basis of equality and equal security. That is the problem.

We are for the further development and unfolding of the peace movement so that the people realize what is involved now and how great the danger of nuclear war is. We don't say this just to the people in the West. We also explain this to our own people and the people of socialist countries. We are for peace and assured safe security for all -- for you and for us -- because our security is yours, and because your security is also ours.

'MYTH' OF DEPENDENCE ON U.S. TECHNOLOGY HIT

LD131032 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Jun 82

["Moscow Viewpoint" program; commentary by Valentin Zorin]

[Excerpts] Political myths even of the most absurd variety do not appear for no good reason. They are fabricated by those who want to draw profit from this type of mythologizing. One of the absurd myths that has regrettably gained wide currency in the United States is that the Soviet Union depends on American sources for its economic, scientific, and technological progress. Addressing the American Foreign Policy Association recently, Defense Secretary Weinberger claimed that the USSR's accomplishments in technology and in military technology are a result of America's connivance [as heard]. The chief of the Pentagon even went so far as to name the areas in which America's connivance has enabled the USSR to advance most. The Americans are being misled into believing that the Soviet Union's military potential is equal to or even greater than the American military potential. These claims are worth considering. Indeed, President Reagan himself has made such claims, but when administration officials say that the Soviet Union is ahead of the United States in the key and most sophisticated arms systems they unwittingly disprove their own claims that the Soviet Union is dependent on American technological know-how. They don't bother to ponder the question how can a nation borrowing foreign technology be ahead of those whose technology achievemtns it uses. Obviously, administration officials have met themselves coming back.

Caspar Weinberger and those who hold the same views as he does can no more hamper the Soviet Union's development than they can block the sunlight with their hands. Are statements like those by Caspar Weinberger at the American Foreign Policy Association a result of the lack of political vision or a deliberate attempt to mislead the American people? It is difficult to answer that, but it is absolutely clear that whatever the answer it does not bode well. It really is bad if ranking administration officials are unable to regard international relations realistically. It is worse still that they are deliberately misleading American opinion.

VASSILIYEV ON USSR RELATIONS WITH PRC

LD101122 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Many listeners ask questions about the Soviet Union's relations with China. Here is an answer prepared by Radio Moscow observer Viktor Vassiliyev.

Soviet people have always had feelings of profound respect and sympathy for the great Chinese people, for its revolutionary struggle for freedom, independence and socialism. Right after the victory of the popular revolution and the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union gave all-round assistance to the Chinese people to build a new life. The fact Soviet-Chinese relations sharply worsened in recent years is explained not by the Soviet position, since the USSR has never sought nor does it seek now a confrontation with China. More than that, the Soviet people have never regarded it as normal to have a state of hostility and alienation with the Chinese. The Soviet Union has been showing good will all along to normalize relations with China. In its relations with China the USSR is following a line laid down at the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses of its Communist Party. It would like to have relations with China to be based on good-neighborliness.

I may remind you that the Soviet Union has proposed to China signing a treaty of nonaggression, nonuse of arms against one another and renunciation of the use of any weapons, including conventional and nuclear weapons and missiles. The USSR has also proposed that the two countries should issue a joint statement about the principles of relations between them. Unfortunately Beijing has rejected all these Soviet initiatives.

In a speech in Tashkent on the 24th of last March, the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev made new proposals to China. He said the USSR is ready to agree without any precondition on measures acceptable to both countries to improve their relations on the basis of mutual respect of interest, no interference in each other's affairs and mutual benefits, but naturally without causing any damage to third countries. This applies to economic, scientific, cultural as well as political relations as soon as both countries are ready for some particular steps in any of these spheres. President Brezhnev also declared that the USSR is also ready to discuss with China possible confidence-building measures along the common border. He stressed that the Soviet Union had no territorial claims to China, nor does it have them now, and is ready at any time to resume talks on the common border issues in order to reach a mutually acceptable solution. We have never supported, nor do we support now, in any form, said the Soviet leader in Tashkent, the so-called concept of two Chinas. We have fully recognized and still recognize the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China over the island of Taiwan.

These new Soviet proposals are a direct followup and further development of the Soviet policy of principle toward China. What has been the reaction to the proposals in Beijing? Officials there have declared China has taken into account the considerations put forward by the Soviet president but will judge about the Soviet stand by practical actions, as it were. As for such practical actions, the Chinese leaders put forward a number of preliminary demands that have to be met by the Soviet Union before any Soviet-Chinese talks begin.

The demands cover renunciation of support and assistance to the Mongolian People's Republic, the Indochina countries and Afghanistan as well as one-sided withdrawal of Soviet troops from the border with China and recognition of some sorts of rights of China to claim considerable areas in the Soviet Union. These demands, which were put forward on earlier occasions too, were reiterated in statements by high-ranking Chinese party and government leaders. What can be said about these demands?

To begin with, it is obvious that heaping on all kinds of preliminary conditions bordering on ultimatums doesn't show at all China's desire for a mutually acceptable settlement of Soviet-Chinese relations. When Beijing advances preconditions unacceptable in advance as payment for a possible improvement of relations with the Soviet Union, this can only be rated as a display of a deliberate unwillingness to normalize these relations.

I may add that the Beijing leaders and media keep making hostile statements against the Soviet Union. Despite facts, the Soviet Union is pictured in the media as China's enemy number one. These are clear indications that the Beijing leaders are still shortsighted in their calculations, which stem not from the interests of socialism, not from the interests of the Chinese people, but from great-power hegemonistic ambitions.

As for the USSR, at every level it has been refraining from disrespectful statements against China or from making any preconditions for a resumption of talks. Quite apparently, this principle should be reciprocated. The USSR does not consider expediency in its approach to China. This approach is not determined by desire to exploit the difficulties China is facing. The approach is dictated by concern for peace and well-being of nations. There are all the opportunities to make Soviet-Chinese relations a stabilizing constructive elements on a regional and global scale. Relations between these two neighbors have always been important. They are not just a bilateral problem. They are also an important factor that affects the interests of the whole world. This is why the new Soviet initiative aimed at improving Soviet-Chinese relations has found understanding and a positive response among broad sections of the international public.

SOVIET ATHLETES TO PARTICIPATE IN BEIJING MEET

OW090444 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jun (XINHUA) -- About 40 foreign athletes from nine countries, including some Olympic champions, and 48 Chinese athletes will compete in the 1982 Beijing track and field international tournament from June 18 to 20, according to the Chinese Track and Field Association.

Entered in the coming tournament are teams from Czechoslovakia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, India, Japan, Romania, the Soviet Union, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago and China.

The Olympic champions and top athletes include the Soviet Union's Tatiana Kazankina, two-time Olympic champion in the women's 1,500 meter race, Ljudmila Kondratyeva, 1980 Olympic champion in the women's 100 meter and 200 meter sprints, Tatiana Kolpakova, Olympic champion in the women's long jump, Vera Komisova, Olympic champion in the women's 100-meter hurdle, Lasse Viren of Finland, two-time Olympic champions in the 5,000 and 10,000 meters races, Ilona Slupianek of the German Democratic Republic, who improved the women's shotput world record two times and captured the 22nd Olympic Games champion in the event.

Japan will send a team of the nation's top athletes. Two sprinters from Thailand and two middle and long distance runners from India all achieved good results in Asian athletics meets. Romania and Trinidad and Tobago have not yet sent in the name lists.

The Chinese team includes Zou Zhenxian, champion in triple jump at the 11th world university games; Zhu Jianhua, Asian men's high jump record holder; Liu Yuhuang, runner-up in the long jump event at the 11th world university games.

The 1982 national track and field championships will be held at the same time as the Beijing international tournament, the association announced.

REPORT ON POLISH MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING

LD131058 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, Jun 13, TASS -- A meeting of the Martial Council for National Salvation has been held here with Wojciech Jaruzelski in the chair. The meeting discussed the social, political and economic situation in the country in the past six months and shaped tasks for the near future.

It was noted, PAP reports, that the main tasks, set by the Martial Council for National Salvation on December 13, 1981, are being fulfilled. The supreme interests of the socialist Polish state have been guaranteed. Subversive anti-state activity was firmly counteracted. The status of internal security improved. Poland strengthened its position in the community of the socialist countries.

The meeting noted that the country's national economy was still experiencing huge difficulties, but the situation is noticeably improving in some of its sphere. There is an obvious tendency towards overcoming dependence on unfounded imports of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods. Economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CMEA members-countries is growing.

With the normalization process continuing, the minister of the interior was recommended that he should further selectively alleviate restrictions of martial law, while simultaneously resolutely opposing all who act to the detriment of national interests and the socialist state, who hamper the process of establishing broad national concord.

Attention was drawn to the heightening by some capitalist countries, above all the United States, of subversive-propaganda activity against Poland. This activity threatens peace in Europe and directly the national interests of the Poles, delays the lifting of martial law restrictions, hampers the process of normalization.

Having discussed the present-day international situation, the Martial Council for National Salvation pointed to its serious aggravation. The Martial Council for National Salvation noted that the policy of speeded up arms race and confrontation, which was proclaimed by the U.S. administration created a dangerous climate conducive to appearance of new seats of tension, threatening international peace.

To carry into effect the recommendations of the chairman of the Martial Council for National Salvation Wojciech Jaruzelski, the minister of the interior ordered voivodes to resolve the question of resumption of activities of scientific, cultural and other organizations. The Warsaw president was given the instruction to consider the question of lifting curfew in the capital.

PAP reports that by decision of the Szczecin Voivode, the curfew was lifted in Szczecin as of June 12 this year. The decision became possible owing to normalization of life in the city, improvement of order and public safety.

TASS HIGHLIGHTS DOCUMENTARY ON KSS-KOR/WEST TIES

LD111952 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, Jun 11, TASS -- The Polish National Television has shown a documentary exposing close ties of the counterrevolutionary group KSS-KOR [Committee for the Defense of Workers] and its chief Kuron with Western subversive centres, including the American radio station "Free Europe" and the anti-Polish "Kultura" publishing house in Paris.

As shown in the documentary, back in 1975 Kuron published an article calling for anti-Socialist acts in Poland, in the counter-revolutionary publication "Kultura". Later this rabid anti-communist disclosed his intentions seeking to destabilise state power in the Polish People's Republic. In various materials published in the Western press or broadcast by "Free Europe", he and his assistants used to urge the creation of "structures independent of authorities", which in reality stood for preparation for a counter-revolutionary attempt to seize power.

The film cites remarks by former staff worker of the NATO, secretary Ms. Lorenzen, who told the televiewers about the subversive activity of Western ideological and subversive centres, U.S. special services among them. She said these centres were to implement practically the NATO policy of economic and political interference in the domestic affairs of socialist countries. The thrust of their activity is directed against socialist Poland, with various means and ways employed, including the fomenting of nationalistic and anti-Soviet attitudes. She stressed that the special services of the North Atlantic bloc had been for years making efforts to undermine state structures and working out strategic and short-term plans to heighten tension inside Poland. A special place in the plans of NATO's intelligence services was assigned to KSS-KOR.

The documentary provides graphic and well-founded evidence of the fact that the KSS-KOR leaders have always been subservient to the West's counter-revolutionary and anti-socialist plans. To pay back for the material aid they had received, they found their way, not without support from "Solidarity" leaders, to key posts in local organisations of the trade union and started preparations for the seizure of state power.

However, the newspaper TRIBUNA LUDU writes, the authorities have stopped the subversive activities of KSS-KOR inside the country. Now the foreign-based lackeys of imperialism from KSS-KOR are engaged in Western propaganda, advocating escalation of tension in Europe in hope for assistance to let them continue their activites, which are hostile to the Polish people and socialist Poland.

J. CZYREK CITED ON POLISH FOREIGN POLICY

PM101231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Guidelines of Poland's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jun -- A joint session of the National Peace Committee and the Polish Public Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe has been held here and was addressed by Foreign Minister J. Czyrek. Our foreign policy, he said, is aimed at strengthening and developing friendly relations and cooperation with socialist countries. This end was served by the recent visits of Polish party and state delegations headed by W. Jaruzelski to the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. As the minister pointed out, People's Poland welcomes the Soviet peace initiatives advanced in the recent speeches of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and emphasizes the great significance of the Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms scheduled for the end of June in Geneva.

He went on to point out that Poland is continuing to wage a stubborn struggle against the consequences of the policy of interfering in Poland's internal affairs being implemented by NATO and, above all, the U.S. administration. Socialist Poland's enemies, he declared, have failed to internationalize the so-called "Polish question" -- which attests to the failure of the attempts to isolate Poland.

We are actively countering the consequences of the West's economic "sanctions" against Poland, the speaker emphasized, and are seeking to develop cooperation above all with the socialist countries. The minister expressed the conviction that the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament will constitute a new real step toward overcoming the barriers in political relations which the West is erecting in front of Poland.

RFE VIEW ON POLISH COAL EXPORTS ATTACKED

PM080933 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "TRYBUNA LUDU on Hypocrisy of Radio Free Europe"]

[Text Warsaw -- It is hard even to say what there is more of here -- cynicism or brazenness.... Radio Free Europe (RFE) has decided to express itself on the difficulties which Poland has created for coal-importing countries.

In an 18 May broadcast it quoted the U.S. secretary of commerce to the effect that "the present situation in Poland is causing anxiety on the European markets. They doubt whether it will be possible to count on long-term Polish deliveries."

That is the opening of a TRYBUNA LUDU article on RFE's political speculations. The newspaper points out that the radio station is launching its new campaign at a moment when coal extraction in Poland has been established at a high level. In the first 4 months of this year 3.81 million tons or 1.3 million tons more than in the same period last year were exported to capitalist countries. TRYBUNA LUDU cites among the reasons for the decline in Polish coal extraction and exports above all the destructive activity of Solidarity leaders who mounted a broad campaign against miners' voluntary Saturday work and organized strikes at mines on any pretext. It is no accident that in 1981 only 163 million tons of coal were extracted (the figure in 1979 was 201 million tons).

RFE, the newspaper recalls, was at the same time constantly issuing instructions on how to sabotage all measures aimed at increasing Polish coal extraction and exports. And at the moment when calls and instructions were being broadcast as to how to "defend the honor" of the Polish miner by reducing coal extraction, movement of a kind which had not been seen for a long time began in the world coal business. Old mines were opened, equipment was modernized and coal traders advanced on the former Polish sales markets, stopping at nothing, not even at something close to dumping. At the same time as Polish exports to the capitalist countries declined from 27 million to 8 million tons, U.S. firms, for instance, succeeded in exporting 29 million tons more. In this connection the newspaper cites the words heard in an RFE broadcast: "U.S. coal can replace deliveries from Poland," and "a U.S. delegation now in Europe is prepared to conclude long-term contracts for the sale of U.S. coal."

The only thing that is hard to understand, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, is why the U.S. coal industry is being advertised in a broadcast to Poland. This should be addressed to potential coal purchasers west of the Elbe, not east of the Oder. Well, mistakes will happen, even among the RFE professionals.

SHCHERBITSKIY SEES OFF ZHIVKOV DELEGATION

LD111228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, presented today at the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium a medal in commemoration of the 1,300th anniversary of Bulgaria to Comrade Schcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, and to other leaders of the republic. Comrade Zhivkov, who was in the USSR on an official visit, left for home today. At the airport the guests were seen off by Comrade Shcherbitskiy and other leaders of the republic.

PONOMAREV, ZIMYANIN LEAD DELEGATION TO SOFIA

LD140850 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, Jun 14, TASS -- A CPSU delegation consisting of Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee (the leader of the delegation), Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Vadim Zagladin and Anatoliy Yegorov, members of the CPSU Central Committee, Anatoliy Chernyayev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, and Gennadiy Kiselev, deputy head of the department of the CPSU Central Committee, left here for Sofia today to attend an international theoretical conference and celebrations on the occasion of the centenary of Georgi Dimitrov's birth. At the airport the delegation were seen off by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and high-ranking officials of the CPSU Central Committee. Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgaria's ambassador to the Soviet Union, was also at the airport to see off the delegation.

REAGAN'S WEST BERLIN STATEMENTS CRITICIZED

LD111940 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] West Berlin, 11 Jun, TASS -- U.S. President Reagan used his visit to West Berlin today to make statements styled in a slanderous anti-Soviet tone, and grossly distorting the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and other socialist countries. Fully ignoring the USSR's tireless efforts aimed at preserving and strengthening peace and at ridding the peoples of Europe and the whole world from the threat of a thermonuclear war, he discoursed on "growing military might and expansionism of the Soviet Union".

Although the President assured that the USA would abide by the Four-Power Agreement on West Berlin, dated September 3, 1971, in actual fact he obviously tried to turn the city into a rostrum for hostile attacks on the USSR and other socialist countries. Any such attempts sharply contradict the status of West Berlin, the letter and spirit of the Four-Power Agreement and the sides' commitment recorded in it to promote the removal of tension and to prevent complications in the area of West Berlin.

Noted here is the fact that Chancellor Schmidt of the FRG and Foreign Minister Genscher arrived in West Berlin together with Reagan. Local observers view this as another demonstration of the FRG's "presence" in the city and as a direct violation of the Four-Power Agreement which stipulates that West Berlin is not part of the Federal Republic of Germany.

URBAN ON SIGNIFICANCE OF USSR-FRG TREATY

PM101243 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Jun 82 p 3

[A. Urban article: "Tested by Time"]

[Text] Time tests not only relations between people, but relations between peoples and countries. And it tests international documents too. One such document which has justified hopes is the Moscow Treaty -- the prologue to a new stage in our relations with the FRG. It was signed in the USSR's capital 12 August 1970 and after ratification by the FRG Parliament and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium it came into force 3 June 1972.

This treaty made it possible to set about creating a really new atmosphere in USSR-FRG relations and develop constructive cooperation based on the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. It was also a major event on an international scale and laid one of the cornerstones of the edifice of detente.

The document marked the end of a long period of tension in USSR-FRG relations, which had been whipped up by the unrealistic policy of the forces which were at the FRG's helm in the fifties and sixties, and created the necessary political and legal basis for establishing good-neighborliness and peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation in the interests of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of consolidating peace in Europe. Particular significance is attached to the fact that both sides registered a commitment on a fundamental question of European security -- the existing state borders in Europe.

The path to the Moscow Treaty was complex. The forces of the past tried to prevent positive changes in the FRG's relations with socialist countries, nurturing impossible plans for revising the results of World War II and recarving the existing borders. They tried to bar the way to the normalization of USSR-FRG relations. A fierce struggle raged over the ratification of this treaty in the FRG. The enemies of detente and of improving relations between our countries intended to thwart its entry into force. The broad masses of FRG working people had a weighty say in favor of the treaty's ratification.

In the subsequent years the Soviet Union and the FRG have sought to fill the Moscow Treaty with concrete, living content. As a result Soviet-West German relations have taken on a really new quality and new dynamics.

Above all, political contacts at the highest levels have become highly intensive. Three visits by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the FRG and visits by FRG leaders to the USSR have made a useful contribution to the detente process on the European Continent and extended the horizons of mutually advantageous ties. Summit meetings have provided powerful stimuli for the development of mutual understanding, good-neighborliness and peaceful cooperation.

USSR-FRG relations are developing favorably in a number of spheres. Trade turnover is increasing and contacts in the sphere of culture and through youth, trade union and other public organizations are becoming more diverse and livelier. The task set in 1978 of doubling trade turnover between the USSR and the FRG over 5 years has been successfully resolved. Our economic ties have been placed on a long-term footing. Certain joint projects reach into the 21st century. They are not only of economic significance but of political significance too.

The Soviet Union advocates stable, mutually advantageous ties with the FRG and the expansion of these ties on the basis of strict observance of mutual commitments. A good example of such cooperation, based on the international division of labor, is deliveries of Soviet natural gas from Siberia to West European countries. The "gas for pipes" contract is the biggest initiative in our century to help solve energy problems on a European scale.

"New impressions of each other have burst through the accretions of the earlier difficult years," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed. "They are based on an awareness of the sides' legitimate interests and on the evident fact that good relations between the USSR and the FRG are beneficial both to the peoples of the two countries and to Europe as a whole." This course justifies itself. It enjoys broad support among the FRG's population and among all who value peace and security in Europe. Even reactionary forces in the FRG cannot now openly attack the Moscow Treaty. Moreover, from time to time they are forced to make public statements that they will observe the treaty's provisions.

In the present, more acute international situation it is important to preserve and augment the capital of confidence accumulated jointly in the seventies, the decade of detente, which has had such a profound effect on people's minds. Washington's attempts to push the FRG onto the path of confrontation with the USSR and disrupt our economic ties are incompatible with this. They run counter to the spirit of the Moscow Treaty, the "spirit of Helsinki."

Of course, we have our differences with the FRG. But the USSR believes that these must not be deepened but that we must seek to overcome them. In terms of practical politics it is very important to continue to work jointly to strengthen peace and restore the climate of detente. During Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG last November the two sides reaffirmed their determination to continue to base their policy constantly and firmly on the treaties and agreements concluded, above all the 12 August 1970 treaty.

It should be noted that the course of good-neighborly, mutually advantageous relations with the FRG is the principled, long-term course of our party and state. The interests of peace, security and cooperation require that the USSR and the FRG continue to follow the historical route which has been established in relations between our countries by the Moscow Treaty.

USSR-FRG BANK COOPERATION SEMINAR ENDS IN MOSCOW

LD112054 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jun, TASS -- A two-day seminar organised by the State Bank of the USSR and the West German "Deutsche Bank" came to a close here today. It was devoted to international financing matters. Representatives of the Deutsche Bank acquainted Soviet specialists with matters of financing the eurocredit market, the market eurocapital, international financing of projects, topical problems of trade in gold and currency, and with the activities of the International Monetary Fund and the European monetary system.

Against the background of the international situation which has become complicated in recent months, our seminar will promote stronger bilateral cooperation between our two countries, mutual understanding in the solution of complex matters of our times, and contribute to the deepening of business contacts between the FRG and the USSR, Hilmar Kopper, member of the board of the Deutsche Bank, told a TASS correspondent.

The aim of the seminar -- to exchange opinions on various matters -- has been achieved, Hilmar Kopper maintains. Hilmar Kopper emphasized that much importance is being attached in the FRG to further development of cooperation with the Soviet Union and a good deal of opportunities for that exist. This goal must be also served by the forthcoming regular session in Leningrad of the Soviet-West German mixed commission on cooperation matters. We shall strive to find new ways and means for further deepening of mutually beneficial cooperation with the USSR, the West German representative added.

ARSENYEV CRITICIZES FRENCH DISARMAMENT POLICY

PM111551 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by APN political observer Yevgeniy Arsenyev: "Why Has France's Policy Changed"]

[Text] In the disarmament sphere a great deal will of course depend on the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms negotiations. Other nuclear powers, however, can make a major contribution to halting the arms race. The position of France, "the world's third nuclear power," is particularly important. As is known, it boycotted international disarmament negotiations for a long time. After rejoining the disarmament committee in Geneva, it nonetheless continued to hold an unconstructive position criticized by various political circles, including those which now define the country's policy. At one time the new French leaders put forward many interesting ideas and made practical proposals on military detente and on the country's participation in disarmament. After their election victory in 1981 they proclaimed their intention of implementing an independent foreign policy following the path of peace and disarmament.

It is understandable that a reduction of nuclear arms in Europe can only be obtained on the basis of equality and equal security for those involved, maintaining the existing military balance. Not so long ago the present French leaders recognized the need for this balance and advocated an unconditional ban on the neutron weapon and other types of mass extermination weapons, the creation of nuclear-free zones and a constructive approach to disarmament problems. They criticized the rightwing parties for their concessions to "atlanticism" which was harmful to the country's security and independence.

Nonetheless today representatives of French leadership circles often uphold "Atlanticist" views on some questions. They supported the NATO decision on the euromissiles. However, that decision aims precisely to break the existing parity and to give NATO a military advantage. As regards the neutron weapon some French officials suddenly "discovered" its merits, going so far as to envisage the possibility of maufacturing it.

Is this metamorphosis due to the "Soviet military threat?" The French leaders seem to be fully aware that the USSR is doing all it can to reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe. The Soviet side has frequently declared its readiness to build its relations with all European countries (and not only with them) on a basis of friendship, to open dialogue on all current problems including those of military detente and disarmament. That is true of relations between the USSR and France in particular The experience of cooperation between the two countries has been benefical and should be further enriched.

In my opinion a real threat to the European countries' security stems from the militarist U.S. and NATO circles which are calmly envisaging the possibility of a nuclear conflict "limited" to Europe.

They are also seeking to undermine France's economic positions and its currency, sowing chaos in international economic relations, and financing their military spending by means of galloping inflation, extremely high bank rates and specualtion on the international market.

The French leaders also know that some people want to turn Western Europe into a launching site for new U.S. missiles -- a veritable lightning rod which would draw a response in the event of conflict. Moreover it is not the USSR which wishes to hinder the development of normal economic relations between Western and Eastern Europe. It is well-known that Washington does not like those ties and considers Western Europe to be one of its main economic rivals. Finally, the appearance of new U.S. missiles near its borders would be bound to damage France's security interests. It is the peace and security of each of us and the very existence of peoples which is at stake.

TASS NOTES POLITICAL SITUATION IN PORTUGAL

LD131140 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Lisbon, 13 Jun, TASS -- The political situation in Portugal has sharply aggravated after the reorganization of the government. In a bid to overcome the growing contradictions in the ruling coalition, the head of the cabinet last week dismissed a number of ministers and appointed his supporters in their place.

Speaking at the ceremony of sworning [as received] in new ministers and state secretaries, the President of the Republic Antonio Dos Santos Ramalho Eanes said that in his opinion changes in the government were untimely, and agreed to make the changes only to prevent attempts to accuse him of standing in the way of revision of the constituion which is now taking place in Parliament. The head of state emphasized that changes in the cabinet cannot help resolve political and socio-economic problems facing Portugal.

A few hours later the head of state was attacked on national radio and television by Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao. The conflict between the president and the prime minister reaffirmed the correctness of conclusions of the Portuguese Communist Party which has long been insisting on the resignation of the government, disbandment of the Assembly of the Republic and on preterm parliamentary elections. The Communists believes that the stay in power of the bloc of right-wing parties, "democratic alliance", leads to a deterioration of the country's political and socio-economic situation, creates a threat to democracy and progressive transformations which were carried out after the April Revolution of 1974. In a statement of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party it is noted that Antonio Dos Santos Ramalho Eanes will undertake a grave responsibility if he does not send the government into resignation and allows revision of the constitution.

'WORLD TODAY' PROGRAM VIEWS MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

OW120433 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0655 GMT 11 Jun 82

["The World Today" program moderated by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov with Academician Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, director of the Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences participating; recorded 10 June]

[Text] [Seyful-Mulyukov] Hello, comrades. During the 34-year existence of the state of Israel, its army has been thrust onto the path of war more than once -- in 1948, 1956, 1967, 1973 and later -- and today the cruel war of the Israeli Army is expanding into the long-suffering and tormented land of Lebanon. For the 5th day, Israeli troops, with the use of air and naval forces and armored units, have conducted offensive operations on practically half the territory of the Republic of Lebanon. They have gone from the northern borders of Israel to the gates of Beirut, capturing such large population centers in southern Lebanon as Tyre. A very acute struggle is now underway in Sidon, and local radio stations report that Israeli officers are demanding that the resisting residents of Sidon lay down their arms; otherwise, the Israeli Air Force will wipe this ancient city from the face of the earth.

As I have already said, the Israeli Army is now at the gates of Beirut after covering approximately 90 km. Sharp battles have erupted on the very approaches to the Lebanese capital. This morning Israel attempted to land tanks not far from Beirut airport in order to seize it. However, this landing was repulsed by detachments of Palestinian fighters and Lebanese national patriotic forces. In fact, all of southern Beirut has turned into a fortress to resist the Israeli military onslaught.

Appeals to the population to resist the aggressors are being broadcast over Beirut radio. Presently, as can be seen from the reports of military correspondents from the field of battle, the main military task of the Israeli troops lies in crushing the main hotbeds of resistance in Beirut being offered by Palestinian fighters and national patriotic forces, gaining control of the strategic highway linking Beirut with Damascus and dealing a blow to the Syrian forces, which are part of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

The largest air battle in the history of the Near East, according to observers, between Syrian aircraft and aggressors' aircraft, took place yesterday afternoon over the Al-Biqa' valley, which borders on Syria. Israeli aviation struck the Syrian missile positions in this valley in an attempt to knock the Syrian units from the field of battle and to put an end to the resistance of the Palestinian fighters and Lebanese national patriotic forces on the battlefield.

The threat of the aggression escalating is spreading. Only today we received a report that Israel is concentrating its forces in the Golan Heights as well, thereby warning Syria that if it does not stop its support for the PLO it will have to wage war on two fronts.

Right on the eve of these menacing events, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, you and I had the occasion to visit a number of countries in the Near East, including Lebanon. Please tell us what, in your opinion, are the main aims of Israel's current aggression in the Arab east?

[Primakov] Well, I would like to say that apparently this Israeli action -- this large-scale Israeli action in Lebanon -- is a multipurpose action and a complex action as far as its aims are concerned. But before we dwell directly on these aims I would like to make a brief excursion into the past. It is essential in order to understand what is happening today in Lebanon.

The Camp David deal with which our television viewers are quite familiar, both from television and radio and from articles in the press, was a deal in accordance with which Israel detached the Sinai Peninsula seized during the 1967 war. However, at the same time Israel apparently received -- and it can now be said quite substantially -- the right to annex the West Bank and the Gaza region. This annexation need not necessarily be in the form of a direct action, so to speak, because serious opposition to this exists in Israel -- aside from Zionist opposition -- no matter how strange this may seem, because there is fear of the demographic factor.

There is fear that if these territories are directly annexed by Israel, a situation will develop whereby the state will have 2 million Arabs and 3 million Jews in its population. Besides, the correlation between them may change, and it will change insofar as the Arab population is growing much faster than the Jewish, and this will bring about the liquidation of the one nation character of the Israeli state.

Under these conditions they are trying to do everything to banish the Palestinian population from the occupied territories. To achieve this they are beginning to resettle Israelis in these areas. And so it was very interesting; as soon as Israel withdrew its troops from the Sinai, the Knesset immediately adopted a decision, which unfortunately was little noticed by the international press but which represents a serious threat. It was a Knesset decision forbidding the dismantling of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. In other words, we are talking about an unrestrained settlement of these territories.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] I beg your pardon. At this very time, during the Sinai operation, I was in Egypt and heard that Begin had declared that the withdrawal from the Sinai was the limit of Israel's last concessions in the Arab world.

[Primakov] You are right. That is why I wanted to say that this was a deal which gave them the most important thing they wanted. The Sinai was not the most important thing for them. Most importantly they received from the Americans and apparently from the Egyptians the right to annex these very territories -- a so-called right. Naturally, I am putting this in quotation marks.

Now suddenly executuion of these plans slowed down. It slowed down and the plans could not be implemented at the rate the Israelis wanted because of the serious resistance which sprang up among the Palestinian population. And so, as our television viewers know -- and this has often been discussed -- the Palestinian resistance reached a culmination point precisely on the eve of this action in Lebanon.

Besides, it was not just the resistance which physically slowed down the realization of Israeli plans, so to speak. The fact is that Israel apparently understood -- and I think we have perfectly good grounds to say this -- that it could not create a third quisling-type force there and that the position of the PLO and that of the Palestinian resistance movement were strengthening. Now, due to historical necessity, the main detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement, the armed detachments, were already on Lebanese territory. These are the forces Israel has struck, and this was the main, I think or at least the primary, aim of the Israeli action against Lebanon.

There is another point to which I would like to draw our viewer's attention. You have already mentioned that you and I were in the Near East on the eve of these events, this turn of events. I recall that I had the occasion to be leterally a few kilometers from Ad-damur at the moment when, 3 weeks ago, Israel bombed it. It was an unprovoked bombing attack.

[Seyful-Mulyukov interrupts] On 21 April.

[Primakov] On 21 April. And now an interesting.... You were in Beirut at this time and knew about this incident. And now there is a very interesting, it seems to me, detail which is worth sharing with our television viewers: the fact is that Israel carried out this attack without provocation. For practically a year the Palestinians...

[Seyful-Mulyukov interrupts] Observed the cease-fire agreement.

[Primakov] Observed the agreement. It is very important to stress this: They observed the cease-fire agreement. Then Israel fabricated a pretext. Supposedly an Israeli officer had blown himself up on a mine -- on Lebanese territory, strictly speaking; in the Haddad enclave, and not on Israeli territory -- and so they carried out reprisals. Because of this they initiated their bombing attack on Ad-Damur. Besides...

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Essentially, I beg your pardon, the current Israeli aggression also followed an incident which they used as a pretext, the assassination attempt on the Israeli ambassador in London.

[Primakov] Yes, but after...

[Seyful-Mulyukov] The Lebanese Prime Minister Al-Wazzan said in connection with this: Why should Lebanon, after all, answer for every action taken against Israeli citizens abroad? I beg your pardon.

[Primakov] Yes. But what is interesting, I was with one of the Palestinian leaders over there and he said to me: Now watch, the aircraft have gone. Within 15 minutes they will be back, and they will begin their second attack. Why 15 minutes? I asked him. So that there will be more victims, because by this time they will be pulling people from under the ruins of houses. What he predicted was what happened. Why? He then explained to me that Israel wanted the Palestinians to spontaneously -- they could not stop this, so to speak -- respond to this by opening up with their missiles on Israeli territory. Now since they had already hidden all their residents in advance in bomb shelters on this territory, there were no Israeli casualties, but they had to show the public that supposedly the Palestinians were violating the cease-fire. This is how the situation, the grounds, were fabricated to carry out this large-scale action.

So the first aim was the Palestinians.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] That is, the utter defeat of the Palestinian resistance movement....

[Primakov] Yes.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] And elimination of the Palestinian factor from the political arena in the Near East, so to speak.

[Primakov] Yes, I think this was the primary aim.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] I would like to add here that even now it can be seen that the Palestinians clearly understand this aim of the Israeli aggression and they are offering extremely courageous resistance to the aggressors. Even Israeli correspondents who are among the combat formations of their troops report that they have not met the kind of resistance which the Palestinians are offering them in Sidon and Tyre and in Beaufort Castle even in past wars in the Near East, so to speak.

Yevgeniy Maksimovich, you outlined the first aim of the present Israeli aggressive operation -- in Lebanon. But apparently there are other aims. How would you define these aims?

[Primakov] Well, it seems to me that we can also talk about a second aim with complete certainty. It concerns a change in the forces of law and order in Lebanon, a change in the power structure in Lebanon, to bring about the establishment of a state power, a state superstructure which could promote the realization of Israeli plans throughout the region.

In this connection I would like to acquaint you with a very curious article which appeared in the paper HA'ARETZ. It was an article by political observer (Marcus) which appeared some time ago and outlined the scenario for a forthcoming war in Lebanon. As a matter of fact Comrade Vilner, head of the Israeli Communist Party, referred to this article 2 days ago in his address.

Here is what the article says: The Israeli Army, (Marcus) wrote, will seize the entire southern territory of Lebanon while the Christian forces will establish control over the country's northern part. Then they will jointly evict all Palestinians from Beirut. The Israelis have supposedly picked in advance the Lebanese figures who will participate in the administrative apparatus which will be established in the Israeli-occupied part of Lebanon.

Israel's central task, according to (Marcus), will be to drive PLO forces out of Lebanon into Syria and to evict Syrian units from Lebanese territory. This is what this Israeli observer wrote about Israeli plans for this large-scale action. It is interesting that today, on 10 June, the military correspondent of Israeli radio noted that the main aim of Begin's government in this war lies not only in liquidating the PLO but in promoting the establishment of a new order in Lebanon as well. As he said, the new government of Lebanon must include new political forces. New political forces. And so...

[Seyful-Mulyukov interrupts] Which are supposed by Israel, like Haddad for example in southern Lebanon [words indistinct].

[Primakov] Yes of course, and the thing is...yes, and an interesting thing occurred. Now take a look. Israel managed to seize Beaufort Castle right at the outset of this aggressive action. This was a Palestinian fortress where a certain group of armed Palestinian forces and artillery was concentrated. After they took this fortress, Begin and Israeli Defense Minister Sharon immediately flew there. And who do you think they met with there? Haddad; they met with Haddad. They brought their puppet Haddad, who is the leader in the enclave which was established on Lebanese territory...

[Seyful-Mulyukov interrupts] On the Israeli border, yes.

[Primakov] On the Israeli border. And this is a typical Israeli puppet who is supported by and propped up by Israeli bayonets, so to speak.

Now this Haddad had already arrived in Beaufort. Beaufort is a fortress which is located not only outside of this enclave but also outside of the territory in which the international UN forces were deployed and continue to be deployed. They brought him here. They showed this meeting with him over television. And it seems that presently some kind of preparation is underway to establish a right-Christian canton of some sort, some sort of state within a state, which will later attempt to spread its power to the rest of Lebanon.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] In other words, it will establish a kind of model for a future Lebanese state which would orient its policy on Israel.

[Primakov] Yes. Of course, the Syrian forces there present an obstacle to this. So they are striking out against the Syrian forces.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Now you have described the aims of the present Israeli operation in a most detailed and interesting way. What Israeli journalist (Marcus) wrote about has now taken the shape of what all Western observers call the so-called four points of Begin. The Israeli, American and other Western press is writing about them. These four points set out precisely the main demands of the Israelis, the Israeli aggressors, so to speak, in relation to current events.

They naturally include the destruction of the Palestinian resistance movements; withdrawal of the Syrian Army, that is of Syrian units which are part of the inter-Arab forces, from Lebanon; establishment of a government convenient and welcome to Israel; and then conclusion, so to speak, of a so-called peace agreement between a dependent Lebanon and the Israeli state. It was not without cause on the day after the Israeli tank columns crossed the border, the Israeli foreign minister declared in the Knesset that Israel's invasion of Lebanon was a step toward peace. What kind of peace this is we can see now. The whole world, so to speak, can see what is happening in Lebanon.

Yevgeniy Maksimovich, I think that not only the aims and activities of Israel are involved here. It is quite clear that Israel could not carry out this large-scale operation without the powerful and constantly growing, so to speak, support of the United States both in the military, political and other spheres. Can you characterize in a summarized way, so to speak, the main points of the American role in Israel's present aggression in Lebanon?

[Primakov] I will try to do this. First of all, we should say that the preparation for this large-scale operation in Lebanon alone occurred with the direct assistance of the United States because the United States supplied Israel with all of the necessary arms. Moreover, 10 days before the start of this operation General Sharon, the current Israeli defense minister, visited the United States and was promised the supply of an additional 75 F-16 aircraft. At the same time the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress voted to transfer a large supplementary sum to Israel along the lines of military and economic aid. It should be said that occasionally the United States publicly declares that it is supposedly trying to punish Israel and stop its supply of weapons...but this is a game. For example, take the incident of the Israeli bombing of the atomic reactor near Baghdad. The United States did in fact stop arms shipments to Israel...

[Seyful-Mulyukov interrupts] Temporarily.

[Primakov] But this was done for only 2 weeks. After 2 weeks the shipments were renewed on an even greater scale. Therefore, the United States must have known about preparations for this action.

They knew about it because the American press wrote about it and naturally, it was known to the U.S. intelligence service and the President. As a matter of fact, he not only knew, he practically pushed Begin into this act. In a message which he passed to Begin on the eve of this action, he said directly that the United States was most concerned with the problem of Israel's security. Now this is a green light, a green light. However, this is not the only side of the question, so to speak.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Incidentally, may I interrupt you?

[Primakov] Yes.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] To develop and add to your idea I would like to say that even now as battles are raging in Lebanon the Americans are in fact not stopping the shipments of weapons and aircraft to the Israeli Army. Both Haig and Reagan are making it quite clear that at present there cannot even be any talk about suspending shipments of weapons to the Israeli Army, which, as they say, is going straight from the forge to the field of battle.

[Primakov] Yes, but this is not the only matter. I would like to draw attention to another aspect of the problem. Now take a look: When the Israeli aggression began the Security Council was convened and a resolution was adopted calling on Israel to stop fighting and withdraw its troops. Everyone voted for that resolution including the United States. Now, apparently, at that moment the United States could not yet reveal its play, reveal its play.... That's how I would say it. However, when a concrete resolution was tabled, when Israel refused to implement the directions of the first resolution and a concrete resolution was tabled at the Security Council on the eve of the 9th [June] which said that Israel is obliged to stop the fighting within 6 hours and pull back its troops -- in other words an extremely concrete and extremely effective resolution if adopted -- the United States vetoed it.

Why? It is quite obvious that they wanted to give Israel a free hand. Besides, it seems to me that this freedom of action was created for Israel within the framework of its strike against the Syrian troops because by this time, by the time this resolution was adopted -- rather by the time this resolution was vetoed by the United States -- Israel had apparently already carried out the first stage, the first part, of its operation.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Its set task, yes?

[Primakov] Its set task. The Israelis publicly declared that their task, as they say, was to proceed 40 kilometers into the territory of Lebanon to free it of Palestinians, right? However, you yourself have already mentioned that they have covered 90 kilometers.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] They have reached Beirut.

[Primakov] Yes, and the United States gave them the opportunity to reach Beirut. The United States gave them the opportunity to strike Syria [as heard]. The United States did this, the United States. Now what does this hide? This not only conceals an attempt to extend the Camp David process with Israel's help -- something the United States is striving for as you mentioned earlier when you spoke about the U.S. attempt to draw new countries and states into it -- it not only hides a U.S. desire to make even Syria compliant under these conditions. It conceals an aspiration, an extremely important one it seems to me which should be publicized as much as possible, a U.S. aspiration to show its military presence in this region.

Now, I would like to resort once again, so to speak, to citing this Schiffer, the Israeli radio military correspondent, who said the following on 10 June: Israel comes out for the creation of multinational forces in Lebanon under the aegis of the United States...

[Seyful-Mulyukov interrupts] Along the lines of the Sinai operation.

[Primakov] Along the lines of the Sinai operation. Besides, if we turn now to the Sinai, which is now becoming a model...

[Seyful-Mulyukov interrupts] Yes, a model.

[Primakov] A model. If we turn to the Sinai, what can we see there? We see that they deployed a battalion of the 82d U.S. Airborne division here as part of the multinational force. This battalion is precisely part of the 82d division. Now, the 82d division is a strike force -- the Rapid Deployment Force...

[Seyfull-Mulyukov interrupts] From Fort Bragg.

[Primakov] Yes, Besides, in accordance with the existing scenario, it is necessary to deploy precisely one battalion at first to ensure a beachhead for the landing of the remaining units. This battalion controls an area from whose territory direct strikes can be carried out and American units can be deployed -- to Egypt, Jordan, Israel and Saudi Arabia alike.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] And the key points at (?Elat) and Sharm el Sheikh.

[Primakov] Yes. Sharm el Sheikh and Elat. Yes, precisely this region. Now they want to create a second support base of this kind in southern Lebanon. This is quite obvious. Besides, there is another point in this and again I must cite the same -- and our viewers are tired of him.. ...

[Seyful-Mulyukov interrupts] But he reveals the Israelis' plans [words indistinct]...

[Primakov] ...Israeli radio correspondent. He writes: Under this option -- that is under the establishment of multinational forces in Lebanon under the aegis of the United States -- Israel would not object -- you see he speaks on behalf of Israel, right; these are not his own ideas or forecasts of some sort -- Israel would not object to Syrian participation in these forces. In other words to change the status of the Syrian forces deployed on Lebanese territory, which are there as part of the inter-Arab security forces and subordinate to them, and draw they into another structure where the United States holds sway and thereby tie Syria's hands.

[Seyful-Mulyukov interrupts] Under the Camp David umbrella.

[Primakov] Under the Camp David umbrella. This is the crux of the issue.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Yes.

[Primakov] This is what we are talking about.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Now, another question arises, it seems to me, in the course of our discussion. Events show that not only Israel acted so aggressively and so rapidly, here, so to speak. Can it be that we are talking about a coordinated operation which was planned ahead of time, particularly in the past few days, by the United States and Israel against Lebanon, against Syria and on the whole, so to speak, against the principle of a Near East settlement? In order to frustrate these principles, so so speak, and remove them from the agenda?

[Primakov] To bring the matter to a settlement on the basis of the Camp David accord: This is how I would put it. To bring the matter to a settlement on the basis of the Camp David accord. To foist capitulation on the Arabs and then pull them into the mainstream of the Camp David process.

Now, there is another motive in accordance with which this large-scale action is being realized and this motive is related to the domestic political situation in Israal itself. You see the Begin government has recently become shaky. You know that there was voting in the Knesset in which this government either received...it remained in power when as many deputies voted against it as for it. In other words, a somewhat unstable balance formed, right? Now many are saying that new elections must be held, new elections. Apparently, Begin is preparing for these new elections. He is creating a chauvinistic mood in the country and wants to remain in power on the crest of this wave of chauvinism. This is how things stand.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, it seems many television viewers are interested in the reaction of the Arab world as a whole. It is generally clear. Most Arab countries and people angrily and resolutely condemned the Israeli aggression and the complicity of the United States in this Israeli aggression. Many ask why an Arab world so enormous populated by many millions has found itself, well, powerless -- I exclude Syria in this case, for it is resisting staunchly -- in the face of the Israeli onslaught.

[Primakov] This question can hardly be answered in a word. There are many factors involved here including, it seems to me, the very, very negative influence of the Iraq-Iran war which was seen again in this case. The Soviet Union has opposed this war and continues to oppose it. Now remember how we characterized this war from the very beginning!

We said that it was not in the interests of either the Iranian people or the peoples of Arab countries, that is was not in the interests of the development of progressive processes in the Arab world, that this war generally weakens the forces which could steadily oppose the Zionist and imperialist aggression against the Arab countries...

[Seyful-Mulyukov interrupts] And distracts their attention.

[Primakov] And distracts them. This was shown once again in this case. Of course, the Camp David process also had its effect insofar as Egypt -- despite the fact that it made the appropriate statement condemning Israel -- is practically neutralized by Camp David. Unfortunately, Egypt has been neutralized up to the present time. Generally, of course, the contradictions between the Arabs remain and unfortunately they do not presently provide an opportunity to unite the entire potential of the Arab world against Israeli expansionism.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Comrades, the latest events in Lebanon have shown what adventurist and aggressive steps international imperialism is taking, primarily U.S. imperialism using all kinds of levers, in this case the Israeli military machine, to achieve its global aims in the Near and Middle East. Events in Lebanon cannot leave one complacent. The wave of protest and anger against the Israeli bandits who are killing defenseless Lebanese and Palestinian citizens is growing.

The point of view and mood of the Soviet people were expressed well in the recent TASS statement which assessed the ongoing events and resolutely condemned the Israeli aggression and resolutely condemned the U.S. role of accomplice in this aggression. We have concluded our program. Thank you for your attention.

TASS REPORTS RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN LEBANON

LD140706 Moscow TASS in English 0652 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, June 14, TASS -- There is a tense silence in the Lebanese capital this morning after yesterday's fierce Israeli air bombing raids which continued till darkness. The city is stock-still, pending developments.

According to radio stations' reports, yesterday Israeli troops approached the town of Baabda, several kilometres away from the capital and in direct proximity to the residential palace. An emergency meeting of the Cabinet under the chairmanship of President Elias Sarkis is taking place in the palace.

Also yesterday Israeli troops approached the southern extremity of Beirut Airport. The Israelis try to effect an encirclement of the city. Israeli naval ships are off at sea in the area of Halde.

Casualty Data From Attack

LD130856 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, June 13, TASS -- Huge damage has been inflicted to dwelling quarters of Beirut in the course of unprecedented 12 hour long Israeli bombing of Beirut yesterday. Casualties among civilians are heavy: According to far from being complete data, more than 200 people were killed in bomb and shell explosions in the capital yesterday, and more than 600 wounded.

Israeli planes appeared again over Beirut last night, after a ceasefire agreement was reached. Explosions are still heard on approaches to the Lebanese capital.

MOSCOW VIEWS U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

LD122030 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 12 Jun 82

["Window on the Arab World" program presented by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Text] Israel continues its barbaric attack on sovereign Lebanon. This has resulted in a h ghly tense situation in the country.

The Israeli army has an 80,000-man force engaged in the attack. The Lebanese Red Crescent Society said that over 10,000 peaceful citizens have been killed or wounded so far; more than 200,000 are homeless and have been compelled to leave their homes.

These being the circumstances, the announcement by the White House about President Reagan's decision to give $25 million as urgent aid to the victims of the conflict in this country was open hypocrisy. The Washington announcement said that the aid would be used for sending foodstuffs, clothes, camp [supplies] and medicines to Lebanon. This hypocritical decision can only be regarded as a cheap attempt by Washington to evade its responsibility for its direct participation in the Israeli aggression on Lebanon, the aggression which has been a horrendous calamity for the civilian population in the country. Washington's hypocrisy and scorn become clear if we take into consideration the fact that only in recent days the United States sent to Israel, according to French press reports, 13 tanks and a number of armored vehicles, guns and ammunition. Finally, what is the value of $25 million by the White House as aid to the victims of the aggression of compared with the billions of dollars used for sending the most modern weapons of destruction to the Israeli aggressor.

Today, everybody realizes that the United States bears direct responsibility for the annihilation of the Lebanese, the Palestinians and the Syrians as a result of the barbaric air bombing and shelling, and for the fact that the Israeli military are trying to put an end to the sovereign state of Lebanon.

The intervention in Lebanon is an action which was coordinated and approved by the United States and Israel in advance. It is, therefore, not strange for a Washington POST observer [name indistinct], who exposed the U.S. instigation, to say impudently that Israel's intervention in Lebanon opens up great prospects for the United States to increase its influence in the Middle East. No words by President Reagan can justify the bloody participation in Tel Aviv's crimes or erase the shame which has been brought onto the United States by the U.S. administration's support for Israel's base and barbaric aggression.

U.S. 'MILITARY PENETRATION' PLANS REPORTED

LD140650 Moscow TASS in English 0633 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 14 June, TASS -- The United States is hatching plans for a military penetration into Lebanon. To judge by ABC reports it is planning to ensure a constant presence of American troops there by establishing a so-called "new" multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon, consisting chiefly of army units from the USA.

A correspondent of the ABC television company gave to understand that preliminary agreement on this score was reached during the talks held by Philip Habib, special representative of the U.S. President, with the Israeli leadership. What is more, the idea of establishing a "new" multinational force is already being presented by Tel Aviv and Washington as one of the conditions on which Israel will agree to pull out its occupation troops from the territory of sovereign Lebanon.

American military presence in Lebanon will mean a considerable expansion of the area of U.S. gendarme operations in the oil-rich region of the Middle East. As is known, the United States already has big troop contingents stationed in Sinai as part of the "multinational peace-keeping force." Moreover, certain states of the region have let the United States use their air and ground bases as local strong points of the gendarme corps.

YAR PREPARED TO OFFER TROOPS, AID TO PLO

LD140526 Moscow TASS in English 0506 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Sana'a, June 14, TASS -- The Yemen Arab Republic will fulfill its national duty before the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples fighting against the Israeli aggression, Minister of Information and Culture Hassan Ahmad al-Lawzi declared on behalf of the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic.

He said that his country was prepared to make available additional troop contingents and material aid to the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces.

Hassan Ahmad al-Lawzi called on all Arab countries to come out in a united front against the Israeli aggression and in defense of the national sovereignty of Lebanon and the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

IRAN'S ARMED FORCES TO FIGHT ISRAELIS IN LEBANON

LD111502 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Tehran, Jun 11, TASS -- Iran's Defence Minister Salimi, who visited recently Damascus at the head of a high-placed Iranian delegation, said in an interview to Tehran radio that agreement had been reached in the course of talks with Syrian leaders on the sending of Iranian armed forces to Lebanon to fight the Israeli aggression. Practical measures have been worked out for the fulfilment of this agreement that was signed in the presence of President al-Asad.

As stated by the commander of the Iranian Army Colonel Shirazi, the Iranian units that are to be sent to Lebanon will consist of regular units, detachments of "guards of the Islamic revolution" and volunteers.

13 JUN DEATH OF SAUDI'S KING KHALID REPORTED

LD131450 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In Riyadh it has been officially announced that King Khalid of Saudi Arabia has died of a heart attack. Crown Prince Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has been proclaimed the new Saudi king.

Government Changes Noted

LD140900 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Kuwait, June 14, TASS -- The newly-proclaimed King of Saudi Arabia Fahd has stated that all members of the present government will be left in their posts. In his first royal edict he declared Prince 'Abdallah Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud heir to the throne, commander of the National Guard and first deputy prime minister. Prince Sultan Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud, minister of defence and aviation, has been appointed second deputy prime minister.

SOVIET-IRANIAN AGREEMENT ANNIVERSARY MARKED

NC101414 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Today marks the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Iranian agreement in 1972 on the expansion of telephone and telegraph links between the two countries.

Within the framework of implementing this agreement, Soviet organizations laid a telephone and telegraph line from Soviet to Iranian territory between Astara, the Soviet Union, to Astara, Iran. Prior to this, the necessary studies were carried out, the relative plans drawn up and the necessary installations and material delivered.

In implementing Iran's request, Soviet organizations are extending technical assistance for repairs on part of this telephone and telegraph line on Iranian territory.

The 10 years that have passed since the signing of this agreement have shown that this agreement helps consolidate good-neighborly relations based on the principles of equality, nonintervention in domestic affairs and full respect for the two countries' national sovereignty.

SYRIAN CP'S BAGDASH INTERVIEWED ON MAY MEETING

LD132212 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Ladies and Gentlemen, a meeting of the representatives of Communist and Labor Parties in the Arab World was held at the end of May; this is what Khalid Bagdash, secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee says in his interview with a TASS correspondent in Damascus on the progress and outcome of that meeting:

[Begin Bagdash recording] The meeting of representatives of Communist and Labor Parties of the Arab East countries paid great attention to the Soviet policy toward the Middle East. Now, after the deceit of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and the replacement by U.S., British and other NATO forces in their place, U.S. imperialist, Zionist and Arab reaction efforts are being made to drag other Arab countries into the Camp David path. Of course, it has transpired that Camp David did not resolve the problems of and did not lead to the establishment of a just peace in the region. Syrian territories in the Golan, and other Arab territories, are still under occupation. U.S. imperialism has taken advantage of Camp David to expand its military presence in [words indistinct].

The meeting discussed these issues and Soviet policy. The prevailing atmosphere at the meeting was one of [words indistinct] and much gratitude to the great Soviet Union for the assistance it gave to our peoples in the struggle against U.S, Zionist and reactionary intrigue in the region.

The emanating situation indicated to this meeting during its deliberations that the Soviet proposal, submitted by Comrade Brezhnev to the 26th CPSU Congress regarding the Middle East — the proposal calling for an international conference to discuss the issue and to find a settlement for it with the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO -- was a very sound proposal. Therefore, the participants — as transpired in the statement issued following the meeting -- announced their full support for these Soviet proposals and their implementation. This is the path for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, a guarantee of all established rights for the Palestinian Arab people, foremost among them their right to establish their national independent state.

The Soviet Union wants to consolidate peace in the world and to remove [word indistinct] tension in all parts of the world. The Soviet Union is totally sincere regarding the objective of (?finding) a just settlement and reaching a just and lasting peace in the region which would prevent aggression and [words indistinct].

There was a discussion during the meeting of Comrade Brezhnev's proposals regarding security of the Gulf. They are well-known proposals based on noninterference in affairs of the Gulf; for the region's sovereignty to be respected, for its international links and the safety of international [word indistinct] to be safeguarded; non-aggression against any of the region's countries; and noninterference in the internal affairs of these countries.

The meeting refuted allegations claiming that there is a (?Soviet) threat to these countries and to the region. It is an alleged and imagined threat, which is sometimes called a Soviet threat and at other times an Iranian threat. These threats are imagined and unfounded. The only threat which is facing us is clearly the threat of the expansionist and aggressive military policy of U.S. imperialism, in alliance with Israel and international Zionism, with the aid of some well-known Arab reactionaries. [end recording]

GROMYKO, ALGERIAN OFFICIAL ADDRESS COOPERATION

Telegrams Exchanged

LD111638 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jun, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has sent a telegram to Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, congratulating him on his being appointed the minister of foreign affairs of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, and wishing him big successes in his activities at this responsible post.

In a reply telegram the Algerian minister expressed ardent gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

The telegrams express the confidence that relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Algeria will continue to develop and grow stronger in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

Meeting in New York

LD112034 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 11 Jun, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko had a meeting with Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister of foreign affairs of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic.

During the conversation on topical international problems, including those put on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, main attention was devoted to the situation in the Middle East.

The two sides expressed serious concern over the barbarous invasion of Lebanon by Israel which is patronised by imperialism. It was emphasized that the USSR and Algerian solidarise with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, and come out in favour of an end to the aggression which poses a threat to universal peace, and in favor of withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the territory of Lebanon.

ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID THANKS BREZHNEV FOR MESSAGE

LD111358 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jun, TASS -- President of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, the Secretary General of the National Liberation Front Party Chadli Bendjedid has sent a cable to Leonid Brezhnev. In the cable, he expressed sincere gratitude for the profound condolences over the tragic death of the prominent statesman of the Algerian Peoples Democratic Republic, member of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, member of the Politbureau of the National Liberation Front Party, Foreign Minister M.S. Ben Yahia and of the persons that accompanied him.

Your feelings of sympathy, the cable says, provided fresh evidence of a lasting friendship and effective solidarity which have traditionally united the USSR and the Algerian People's Democratic Republic.

GUATEMALAN GENERAL SEIZES GOVERNMENT

Ousts Junta Partners

LD101330 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 10 (TASS) -- According to reports from Guatemala, General Rios Montt, head of the military junta which seized power last March, has proclaimed himself a new president and commander-in-chief of the armed forces. He stated in a special decree that he entrusted himself for an indefinite time with both executive and legislative functions.

Thus, by arrogating himself the whole of the state and military authority, Rios Montt has become a dictator with limitless powers.

He removed former members of the junta -- General Maldonado and Colonel Gordillo -- from the posts of minister of the interior and minister of communication and appointed to these posts Colonel Mendez Ruiz and Colonel Ortega Rivas, who are faithful to him, the AP news agency reports.

Observers believe that the strengthening of Rios Montt's personal power shows that he has gained special confidence of Washington by proving himself to be a zealous executor of the will of U.S. ruling circles.

Kudryavskiy Commentary

LD101854 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 10 Jun 82

[By TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun, TASS -- Another palace coup has taken place in Guatemala. General Rios Montt who previously headed the ruling military junta has become the new "president". Thus, a third government comes to power in Guatemala in the past three months.

What is the cause of the palace change-over in Guatemala? Are they caused only by a struggle for power and a possibility to make a good hand of the state treasury? No, not only that. It is noteworthy that the coup in Guatemala took place on the days when the U.S. administration is trying to resume officially the granting of military aid to the Guatemalan regime, aid which the Carter administration had to suspend because of obvious violations of human rights in that country. The Senate has not so far endorsed this program of aid, pleading that the basic rights and freedoms are still being trampled in Guatemala. And so General Rios Montt stages a coup to dissociate himself from the crimes of the previous regime and thereby enable Washington to carry out large-scale deliveries of weapons to Guatemala.

A number of military regimes have been succeeding one another in Guatemala since 1954 when the Arbenz progressive government was overthrown with the aid of U.S. mercenaries. Dictators succeeded one another but the anti-people repressive policy of the authorities remained the same. The policy of genocide which got the name of a program for pacification and for the eradication of communism, was worked out in the United States. All those who showed discontent over the activities of the authorities were subjected to repressions. Innocent people, including children, women and old men became victims of the regime. According to the data of international organisations, 90,000 civilians have been killed in Guatemala since 1954. A good deal of bloody crimes are also on the conscience of General Rios Montt who together with other members of the military junta came to power as a result of the coup of March 23, this year. Over slightly more than two months of the junta's rule, four thousand peasants were killed. The peasants were charged with sympathies for guerrillas who are waging an armed struggle against the rotten pro-American regime.

Spokesmen of the Reagan administration, shutting their eyes to the arbitrariness being practised in Guatemala, are trying to convince the Americans of a need for close military cooperation with the Guatemalan regime. For the sake of this they resort to various kinds of tricks. Thus, recently Stephen Bosworth, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, stated that the human rights situation in Guatemala has markedly improved. Dean Hinton, U.S. ambassador in El Salvador, for his part, has referred to dyed-in-the-wool Salvadorean reactionary d'Aubuisson, who is guilty of the death of hundreds of thousands of civilians, as a patriot supporting democracy. As is known, it is not for the first time that State Department spokesmen try to prove that black is white. But it does not become any whiter. This can be fully applied to Rios Montt and his regime. Whatever the flattering epithets being used by U.S. diplomacy, the essence of the regime does not change: Tyrants remain tyrants.

SHCHERBITSKIY AT KIEV ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

PM081535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 82 p 3

[TASS report on the celebrations marking Kiev's 1,500th anniversary: "A City of Glory, Fraternity and Labor"]

[Excerpts] Kiev, 28 May -- There was a meeting today in Kiev celebrating the anniversary of the city on the Dnepr and the presentation of a high award.

The presidium comprised delegations from Moscow and Leningrad; the RSFSR, Belorussia, the capitals of the union republics and hero-cities, representatives of party, soviet and public organizations, representatives of the USSR Armed Forces, war and labor veterans, competition frontrunners and honored guests who had come here for the celebrations.

An honorary presidium was enthusiastically elected comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The meeting was addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, he warmly congratulated the Kievans on the motherland's award.

Our party and state leader, honorary citizen of hero-city Kiev Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the speaker said, has always shown great concern for the further development of the economy and culture of the capital of the Soviet Ukraine and he participated in the liberation of Kiev from the German fascist aggressors, displaying courage and heroism. On Kiev's 1,500th anniversary Leonid Ilich asked that his best wishes be conveyed to all the inhabitants of the city and to each family for their happiness, prosperity and for new accomplishments for the glory of our beloved motherland.

The welfare of the people is our Leninist party's supreme program aim. New and striking evidence of the unswerving implementation of the course toward further improving Soviet people's wellbeing and ensuring peaceful living conditions, V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, was provided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum held the other day.

The country's comprehensive, large-scale Food Program, drawn up on L.I. Brezhnev's initiative and unanimously approved by the CPSU Central Committee, and the conclusions and tasks contained in Leonid Ilich's report were received with great satisfaction by the communists and working people of the Ukraine and by all Soviet people. They have become our priority work program. There is no doubt that Kievans and all working people in our republic will increase their efforts and do all they can to successfully implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum.

"To implement our creative plans," Leonid Ilich said at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "we need to preserve peace." At the celebrations in Tashkent and the trade union and Komsomol congresses L.I. Brezhnev developed our peace program for the eighties by putting forward new and fundamentally important proposals on the entire range of questions relating to curbing the arms race, proposals aimed at preserving world peace. The Soviet people warmly and unanimously approve the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and fully support the persistent and purposeful work by the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally to strengthen our country's economic and defense potential and improve the Soviet people's well-being. It is a wise Leninist policy whose correctness life itself confirms.

In connection with the Soviet Ukrainian capital's jubilee the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers sent a greetings message to the Kiev Ukrainian CP Gorkom and the city soviet and to the hero-city's working people.

To applause from those assembled, V.V. Shcherbitskiy read out the greetings message. On behalf of the festive gathering, on behalf of the Kievans and all working people of the Soviet Ukraine he expressed to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers warm, cordial gratitude for their high assessment of Kiev's contribution to strengthening friendship and fraternity between the peoples, and of the contribution Kievans are making to the country's economic and cultural development.

The jubilee of the Soviet Ukraine's capital, V.V. Shcherbitskiy stressed, is a striking festival of the friendship of the Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian and all fraternal peoples of our country. And it is significant that this celebration is being held in the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. With the birth of a single union state there took shape and strengthened during the creation of the new society the great fraternity of working people, the sense of being one family and the unbreakable Leninist friendship of the peoples. Convincing evidence of this is the presence at today's festival of delegations from our motherland's capital -- the hero-city of Moscow, the cradle of the revolution -- the hero-city of Leningrad, the RSFSR and Belorussia, the capitals of all the union republics and hero-cities.

Our fraternal peoples' common historical roots go deep, their paths converged a long time ago and their destinies merged. That is why Kiev's glorious past makes it dear to us all, to all Soviet people. We cherish it for its heroic revolutionary, combat and labor traditions, its dynamic present and its aspirations for the future.

At this time of celebration we address words of warm gratitude to our Leninist party, to the Great Russian people and to all peoples of our multinational homeland for the fraternal assistance to the republic's working people in building a new life. We are ever aware of that assistance -- in grim war years and in time of peaceful creative labor. This selfless proletarian assistance was so important for the Ukrainian people in the memorable October Days and in the fiery years of the civil war. This friendship and mutual assistance took on physical shape in the industrial giants of the first 5-years plans and were the monolithic foundation of victory in the fierce battle against fascism. This assistance and cooperation bore remarkable fruit in the years of postwar revival.

The fraternal friendship and unity of our country's peoples are still a vast creative force in the struggle to build a communist society. The road of friendship and fraternity is Lenin's road. It is the road that leads to communism. And we will never deviate from it.

At the April combined session of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, devoted to Kiev's 1,500th anniversary, there was a comprehensive examination of the role of Kiev and Kievan Rus in the historical destiny of our motherland's people and the city's significance today as a very important industrial, scientific and cultural center.

Kiev made its appearance at the junction of ancient history and the Middle Ages, and in a comparatively short time it developed from a small, fortified Polyane [name of ancient tribe] town into the capital of a mighty East Slavic state -- Kievan Rus. It played a very important part in the formation of the unified ancient Russian ethnic group -- the common ethnic basis of the Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples who are so close, as V.I. Lenin put it, in terms of language, homeland, character and history. Kiev was the center around which all the territories and principalities of Rus came together. It was from there that the voice of the author of the "Lay of Igor's Campaign" issued, urging people to unite to fight against the motherland's enemies.

And it was in the grim times of feudal internecine strife and severe ordeals that the Ukrainian people's masses looked to northeast Rus where the process of consolidation of territories around Moscow was developing rapidly and a centralized Russian state was taking shape. This powerful state exerted an immensely strong pull in the direction of fraternal union.

The Pereyaslavl Rada in January 1654 was a very important event in the history of Kiev and on the life of the entire Ukrainian people. It adopted the historic act reunifying the Ukraine and Russia.

Kiev is associated, the speaker said, with important milestones in the liberation movement in our country. I must mention today the fact that the congresses of the Decembrists' southern association were held here. The brilliant Kobzist (player of the Ukrainian musical instrument, the Kobza] and revolutionary democrat T.G. Shevchenko lived and worked here. The names of many of our motherland's outstanding scientific and cultural figures and ardent fighters for mankind's shining ideals are inscribed for all time in the history of Kiev.

The Kiev proletariat's revolutionary traditions are remarkable. V.I. Lenin devoted direct attention to the activity of Kiev's Social Democratic organization. In spring 1903 the committee to organize the 2d Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress went to Kiev on the advice of Vladimir Ilich, and the headquarters of the Russian part of the Central Committee was located after the congress. Kiev workers, defenders of the legendary "Shulyavskaya Republic," were models of steadfastness and heroism in the class battles of the first Russian revolution.

The Leninist school of revolutionary struggle and proletarian internationalism, which the Kiev proletariat went through together with the rest of the country's working class, predetermined its active participation in the Great October Socialist Revolution and in establishing and consolidating Soviet power in the Ukraine.

In the historical destiny of the Ukrainian people, as of all our country's peoples, there came a fundamental turning-point -- the beginning of the era of its socialist development and genuine flowering.

The Ukrainian CP, a reliable fighting detachment of the CPSU, created under the direct leadership of the great Lenin, has been the tried-and-tested vanguard of the republic's working people at all stages of the building of a new life. The Ukrainian CP now has 3 million members. Some 6.7 million young men and women are members of the republic's Komsomol. Total devotion to the cause of October and the ideals of communism and firm resolve to implement the great Lenin's behests by practical deeds are common to them all -- communists of different generations, party veterans and Komsomol members.

The fraternity of our homeland's peoples, V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, has withstood formidable tests. Kiev endured them also. Today one remembers particularly clearly the feat performed by the defenders and liberators of the city in the Great Patriotic War. The sons and daughters of all peoples of the Soviet land fought to liberate the Ukraine and its ancient capital. Representatives of more than 30 nationalities who displayed conspicuous courage and heroism in the battle for the Dnepr and Kiev were awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union title. The 65 units and formations which distinguished themselves most in the battles had the appellation "Kiyevskiy" conferred on them.

Kiev has stood on the shores of the Dnepr for 15 centuries. The post-October period of its history has accounted for less than two-thirds of just one of these centuries. But these decades have been years of social renewal, years of rapid upsurge, and the hero-city, the worker-city views the future with confidence and optimism. The wounds inflicted by war were healed long ago. The economy, science and culture have attained new heights.

Kiev today is above all a city of highly developed industry where industrial output is 30 times greater than in prewar 1940 and where every 5 years the housing construction volume is equal to the housing stock of prewar Kiev. In the past decade around 1 million people have moved into new apartments. Kiev today is a major scientific city. One-fourth of the Ukraine's scientists are doing fruitful work here, making a fitting contribution to the development of all spheres of knowledge. Kiev is also a recognized cultural center. Through their creative work the literary and artistic figures of our republic's capital are enriching the spiritual treasure house of multinational Soviet culture and, at the same time, are drawing from its life-giving source everything of value created by the fraternal peoples.

Kiev is an active member of the world federation of sister cities. Its close ties and friendly contacts with many cities in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries are a striking example of international cooperation. Kiev is twinned with Tampere, Kyoto, Florence, Toulouse and other cities.

Kiev's historic contribution to the development of the civilization and culture of the East Slavic peoples was recognized by the decision of the UNESCO general conference 21st session to celebrate the 1500th anniversary of its foundation. We express sincere thanks to the progressive world public and to all those who are celebrating this memorable event with us.

Speaking a year ago in Kiev, at the opening of the memorial complex, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: "Great are the people who are constantly aware of the living link with their history and are able to take all the best elements of their historical traditions and make them the property of the present day. The Soviet people have this remarkable quality in full." True to V.I. Lenin's behests, communists and Soviet people are not only the custodians of the peoples' historical and culture heritage. They are developing and augmenting the progressive, revolutionary traditions of the past. One of them is the tradition of shock labor.

Together with the rest of the Soviet people the republic's working people are working hard to implement the socioeconomic and cultural program of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The industrial output plan for last year and for the first 5 months of this year was successfully fulfilled. Meticulous work is being done everywhere to increase crop yields and livestock raising productivity.

Socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR is widening. Working people of the Soviet Ukraine are firmly resolved to mark the jubilee year with new achievements in all spheres of economic and cultural building. The saying goes: "It is the people that make the city pretty." The correctness of it is fully confirmed by the Kievans' substantial accomplishments.

Their patriotic initiatives have been taken up by working people in many Ukrainian oblasts and cities all over the country. And the valuable initiatives of the Muscovites and Leningraders and labor collectives in the fraternal union republics and sister cities in the socialist countries have met with wide support in Kiev.

At the same time, the speaker noted, we assess our achievements critically and are always trying to do more and do it better and more quickly. The Ukrainian CP Central Committee and the republic's government are aware of the existing shortcomings and untapped reserves and are taking steps to improve economic activity and discipline and organization in all areas and to enhance cadres' responsibility for their work.

The Kiev city party organization, soviet and economic organs, Komsomol members and young people and all Kievans have a lot of work still to do in order to fulfill in all areas the crucial tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan and turn the capital of the Soviet Ukraine into a city of highly productive labor, high culture and exemplary public order.

And we are confident that the capital's 210,000 communists and all Kievans are perfectly capable of this.

The glorious and difficult path they have jointly trod has tempered the friendship and unity of the peoples of the Soviet land and has consolidated our fraternal ties. International consciousness has become an integral feature of Soviet people's spiritual makeup and it governs their actions and behavior everywhere and in all things. This is the great achievement of our party and, in the historical plane, it is an unprecedented phenomenon.

All the Soviet people's achievements and all our victories, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said in conclusion, are the result of immense political and organizational work by the CPSU and its battle headquarters -- the CPSU Central Committee. Like all other Soviet people, the people of the Ukraine have absolute confidence in the party and wholeheartedly support its domestic and foreign policy.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy assured the party's Leninist Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that the republic's working people, augmenting the glorious traditions of our party and people, will make a fitting contribution to the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding Kiev the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples and to the applause of those present, attached the award to the city's banner.

M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, cordially congratulated the city's working people on the glorious jubilee and important award on behalf of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers. Kiev, he said, is one of our country's oldest cities, it is a major industrial, scientific and cultural center and has made a great contribution to the country's history.

The ancient Russian state of Kiev was the common ancestral land of three fraternal slavic peoples -- Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian. Kievan Rus and the ties between the peoples established by it played a big part in the process of the formation of the centralized Russian state, in the struggle to reunify the Ukraine and Russia and in the destinies of all the peoples of the country. Kievans are legitimately proud of the fact that the name of their city can be found in the most striking chapters of the heroic annals of the struggle against foreign conquerors, czarism, exploiters and all forms of social and national oppression.

Kiev is a symbol of Soviet people's combat and labor glory and the current celebrations marking its jubilee are an important event on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, a convincing confirmation of the depth of the historical roots, the purity of the sources of our friendship and its life-giving force.

The peoples whose historical beginnings were witnessed by ancient Kiev have flourished and acquired great strength. They have accomplished many glorious deeds on their land and have sealed a perpetual kinship with the other peoples building a new life. All the union republics and all nations and ethnic groups are developing successfully on the fecund soil of socialism and fraternal friendship.

Our multinational family, T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his speech, is today honoring a distinguished birthday-celebrator whose age and career inspire profound respect and whose epic past stirs the memory and splendid present delights the heart. In the consciousness of each of us the image of centuries-old Kiev is linked to the sources of the fraternal unity of the Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples and their common historical destiny.

Yet another order is glittering on Kiev's banner -- a fitting assessment of the great contribution the hero-city, the internationalist-city, the capital of the Soviet Ukraine has made to developing and strengthening the friendship of all nations and ethnic groups in our country.

Close union with the courageous and steadfast Great Russian people, reliable and selfless in friendship, has always been the source and guarantee of our insuperable strength, our victories and gains, the speaker stressed. Created by Lenin's genius and united forever by the Great Russia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which is approaching its own jubilee, has demonstrated to the whole world both its invincibility and its truly boundless potential for ensuring that all the nations and ethnic groups of our homeland flourish and grow steadily closer to one another.

The working people of Belorussia and of the country as a whole are glad to live and create in the one big and happy family of the USSR peoples and to constantly be aware of the tremendous attention and concern of Lenin's party and the Soviet Government.

TOP USSR BODIES SEND GREETINGS TO KIEV

PM090957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 82 p 1

[CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium untitled message]

[Text] To the Kiev Ukrainian CP Gorkom, the Kiev city soviet and the working people of the hero-city of Kiev.

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers warmly and cordially greet and congratulate the working people of the Soviet Ukrainian capital on the 1500th anniversary of the foundation of Kiev and the award of the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples.

Kiev's jubilee is a significant event in the country's social, political and cultural life. The city played an important part in joining the ancient Russian territories together in a single state, Kievan Rus, and in the history of the fraternal Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples. Kiev made a great contribution to strengthening the Ukraine's political, economic and cultural ties with Russia and to implementing the Ukrainian people's age-old desire for reunification with the Great Russian people.

Under the leadership of the Leninist party of Bolsheviks the working class of Kiev recorded impressive chapters in the revolutionary struggle against czarism and the bourgeoisie, in the victory of Great October and the establishment of Soviet power. It is noteworthy that Kiev's jubilee is being celebrated in the year of the 60th anniversary of the indestructible union of Soviet socialist republics, created by Lenin's genius and by the will of the peoples.

Kiev working people displayed ardent patriotism, utter devotion to the communist cause, courage and heroism at the construction sites of the initial 5-year plans and in the battles for the freedom and independence of the motherland.

Speaking at the opening of the memorial complex in your city in honor of the victory, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that the Soviet people know how to make good use of the blessing of peace. Living evidence of this is your beautiful Kiev, a hero-city, risen again from the ruins and more beautiful than ever.

Modern Kiev is a major industrial, scientific and cultural center. The working class is the pride and glory of the city. Its talent and inspiration are creating complex machinery and instruments and high-quality consumer goods.

Kiev scientists' great achievements in a number of leading branches of science are well known. Literary and artistic figures are making a substantial contribution to our country's unified international culture.

Under the leadership of the Ukrainian CP and the city party organization Kievans are greeting the 1500th anniversary of their city with new labor successes. The targets of the jubilee year and the 5-year plan as a whole are being successfully fulfilled. Hard work is being done to intensify production, improve output quality and strengthen the alliance of creative thought and creative labor. Following the Muscovites' example, the Kievans are struggling to transform the capital of the Soviet Ukraine into a city of highly productive labor, high culture and exemplary public order. Every year tens of thousands of Kievans move into new, well-appointed apartments. All this is the result of a lot of intense work by party, soviet and public organizations and the city's multinational collectives, international cooperation and the fraternal assistance of the peoples of our great motherland.

The Gold Star, two Orders of Lenin and an Order of the Friendship of the Peoples on the city's banner are fitting tributes to the Kievans' labor and military exploits and the Soviet Ukrainian capital's contribution to strengthening the homeland's economic, defense and spiritual potential.

Wholeheartedly we wish the working people of Kiev new successes in work, training and creative activity and in the nationwide struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Long live the fraternal friendship and unshakable unity of all nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union!

Long live our great motherland -- the USSR!

Forward, to the victory of communism beneath the banner of Lenin, under the Communist Party's leadership!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee; the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; the USSR Council of Ministers.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES KIEV ANNIVERSARY MEETING

PM101941 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 82 p 3

[Speech by V.V. Grishin at the celebrations in Kiev on 28 May to mark the city's 1,500th anniversary]

[Text] Dear comrades!

On behalf of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom and Moscow's working people, allow me to congratulate the Kiev Ukrainian CP Gorkom, the Gorispolkom and all citizens of Kiev on your remarkable city's 1500th anniversary and the award of the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to it for great services rendered in strengthening the peoples' fraternal friendship and for its contribution to consolidating our multinational socialist motherland's economic and defense might and to the development of national science and culture.

The whole Soviet land is marking Kiev's 1500th jubilee as a significant event in social and cultural life. It is rightly a great festival of friendship of the Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples and of all nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union.

The Moscow delegation fully shares the high assessment of Kiev's historic path, of the great contribution of the Ukrainian capital's working people to our country's common property and of the Kiev city party organization's fruitful work given at this session in the speeches of Comrade V.V. Shcherbitsky, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, and of comrade Yu.N. Yelchenko, first secretary of the Kiev party Gorkom.

The celebrations are given special significance and loftiness by the greeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers as well as by the congratulations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium, to Kiev's working people in connection with the jubilee. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state and the international communist and workers' movement, was born on Ukrainian soil, underwent schooling in labor and political tempering here, defended it in the Great Patriotic War, and made good the devastation in the difficult period of postwar rebirth. We share the joy and warmth and the sentiments of tremendous respect and gratitude which the working people of the Ukraine and Kiev express to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev who is dear to us all.

Comrades! Our country's unification as a state has a history stretching back many centuries and dates from the time when Kiev became capital of the ancient Russian state. The role of the city on the Dnepr in the lives of the Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples is inestimable. They all saw in Kiev the symbol of their consanguinity with a single ancient Russian ethnic group. Waging the difficult struggle for freedom and independence, the Ukrainians and Belorussians pinned their hopes on Russia. At difficult moments the Russian people had always held out the hand of friendship to them. The reunification with Russia in 1654 was a historic event in the Ukraine's destiny.

It is natural that both peoples are linked by the commonality of revolutionary ideas and of the struggle for the victory of Soviet power and building of socialism and communism. Some 60 years ago the Ukrainian SR was one of the founders of the USSR -- the world's first unified federal (soyuznyy) multinational state of workers and peasants.

Difficult trials befell the Ukraine during the war with Hitlerite fascism. Its land was washed with the blood of Ukrainians, Russians, Belorussians, Kazakhs, Georgians and Latvians and representatives of all our fraternal peoples, defenders and liberators of the Ukraine. Kiev went down in the history of the war as a hero-city.

Today Kiev, which is marking its 1500th anniversary, is one of the country's largest and most beautiful cities, a city with a highly developed economy, science and culture. It is here that the heroic past is linked with the present day and our forefathers' illustrious feats with present generations' supreme achievements. Kiev's historical experience is working actively for the present day, for communism.

Comrades! Under CPSU leadership and monolithically united around the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, our country's communists and working people are struggling successfully to fulfill the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. Soviet people are well aware that these tasks meet their vital interests and hopes. They wholly and fully approve the farsighted and wise domestic and international policy of our party and government, the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's tireless and fruitful activity.

In implementing the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum's decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations expressed at the 17th congress of the country's trade unions, the celebrations in Uzbekistan and at the 19th Komsomol congress, party organizations and labor collectives have launched nationwide socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-year plan targets.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum held 4 days ago caused a new upsurge of creative initiative and activity among our country's working people. The Food Program, examined and approved by the plenum, is vivid evidence of the party's steadfast line toward improving Soviet people's prosperity. The strategic course formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress was developed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's profound and impressive report at the Central Committee plenum.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the Food Program have caused tremendous enthusiasm and political and labor activeness among the masses. Soviet people are utterly resolved to fulfill all the party's designs. They know very well that whereever the party is, there also are success and victory!

The country's every work day is a new step toward communism. The Soviet state's economic might is increasing and the working people's prosperity, cultural standard, political consciousness and social activeness are rising. The unity and cohesion of the peoples of our great multinational union which is heading toward its 60th anniversary are strengthening.

The USSR which was created by Lenin's genius and by the will of the Communist Party which expresses the fundamental interests of the working class and peasantry, has united them in a harmonious indestructible family. Marxism-Leninism's unfading ideas are the basis that cements the Soviet people's fraternal cooperation.

Moscow's working people are making their contribution to implementing the party's plans for the country's economic and social development. They have launched mass socialist competition for the ahead of schedule fulfillment of the targets for the [first] 2 years and of the whole 11th 5-Year Plan and for greeting the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation fittingly, with great labor gifts.

Enterprises are being modernized and retooled and scientific and technical achievements are being introduced so as to further increase labor productivity, raise the quality of output and save manpower, physical and energy resources. The task of transforming the capital into a model communist city is being implemented.

Moscow's party organization and working people are working persistently to fulfill the 26th Communist Party Congress' historic decisions.

We are well aware of the successes of Kiev's citizens in the struggle to implement party policy and its 26th congress decisions. Under the city party organization's leadership, Kiev's working people are struggling to transform their city into one of highly productive labor, high culture and exemplary public order.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom and all Muscovites wish you, dear comrades, and all Kiev's working people great successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May plenum and new achievements on the path of communist building.

In conclusion, allow me to congratulate you again and through you all Kiev citizens on Kiev's 1500th anniversary and the motherland's high award.

We also congratulate you on the institution of a medal in memory of Kiev's 1500th anniversary. This medal will adorn the breast of those who have glorified and are glorifying the illustrious hero-city by their labor and military exploits. It embodies the friendship and fraternity of all the peoples of our country.

Long live the indestructible friendship of the USSR's peoples.

Glory to Lenin's CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all the Soviet people's victories!

Comrades! Allow me to convey the greeting of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and the Moscow Soviet to the Kiev Ukrainian CP Gorkom and the Kiev Soviet. (prolonged applause).

ROMANOV SPEECH AT KIEV JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

PM140809 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 82 p 1

[Speech by G.V. Romanov at the 28 May celebrations in Kiev devoted to the city's 1,500th anniversary and the presentation of the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

On this ceremonial day, allow me on behalf of the Leningrad party organization to fervently and fraternally congratulate the inhabitants of the Soviet Ukraine's capital on the remarkable jubilee and the award of the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples and to convey Leningraders' cordial greeting to the communists and all working people of ancient but ever youthful and beautiful Kiev.

Our joint festival is given special weight by the warm, cordial greeting sent to Kiev's citizens by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, and the good wishes and greetings of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev, hero city and worker city, is boundlessly dear to all Soviet people. It is dear not only for its historical past, not only for its illustrious military and revolutionary traditions but also for its present, its achievements in all spheres of communist creation and its orientation toward the future with the whole country.

This year, the 60th anniversary of the Soviet state's formation, we sense with new force that Lenin's behest -- to cherish the friendship of our country's peoples -- is being reverently fulfilled by all the fraternal Soviet republics.

The durability of the sense of a united family tempered in the crucible of days of hard work and celebrated with inspiration by poets of various nations and ethnic groups underwent a special test -- as we all know well -- in the years of the war against fascism.

Our memory stretches from the tomb of the unknown soldier by the Kremlin Wall, the sad burial mounds of the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery, Malaya Zemlya, Khatyn and the Mamayev burial mound to thousands of nameless heights and fraternal graves.

It also stretches to the steep slope of the Dnepr rising up alongside us here where on that unforgettable day of 9 May last year the majestic monument complex was opened about which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev then said with insight that it would symbolize the victory of life over death, reason over madness and good over evil.

Thousands of Leningraders along with the country's courageous sons fought bravely to liberate the Ukraine and its capital from the fascist hordes. Just as thousands of Ukrainian servicemen fought to the death by the walls of the Neva stronghold.

Many front-line Leningraders proudly wear the medal "For the Defense of Kiev" on their chests. And many of your fellow-countrymen were awarded medals "For the Defense of Leningrad" and in memory of the 250th anniversary of the city of Lenin.

Henceforth the medal in honor of the 1500th jubilee of Kiev -- one of our country's largest industrial, scientific and cultural centers -- will shine alongside these awards.

The source of all the successes gained by the Soviet state in economic and social development lies in the monolithic unity of the party and people.

The decisions of the historic CPSU Central Committee May plenum and the Food Program for the period through 1990 which it approved have been perceived everywhere as new evidence of tireless concern for Soviet people's good.

The reliable guarantee of new achievements in economic and cultural building consists in selfless labor, the CPSU's Leninist domestic and foreign policy and the fruitful activity of the Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that loyal son of the motherland and great fighter for the people's happiness and peace on earth.

Dear comrades!

The present-day capital of the Soviet Ukraine and its long-term plans, about which Comrade Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy spoke convincingly in his speech, evoke pride in the successes of the city party organization and all Kiev citizens.

It is pleasing to acknowledge that thousands of threads of economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation have extended firmly between the banks of the Neva and the Dnepr for a long time now. There are things we can teach each other.

Ultimately, joint experience of resolving the most varied tasks put forward by the party is the country's common property. Let us continue to increase it by harmonious work and go forward, in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words, to storm new heights and rise to new peaks on a truly revolutionary scale!

On Leningraders' behalf, allow me to wish you, dear citizens of Kiev, and all the Ukrainian people, new achievements in the competition for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and in the struggle to implement the designs of our Leninist party's 26th congress.

Happiness and prosperity to you, dear comrades!

Allow me to present to the meeting's presidium a greetings message from Leningrad's party and soviet organs.

ANNIVERSARY OF STATE SECRETS PANEL MARKED

PM111351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Ceremony Held"]

[Text] A ceremony marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for Safeguarding State Secrets in the Press was held in the Moscow Trade Union Center's October Room 4 June. Taking part in the ceremony were responsible workers of central newspapers, news agencies, journals, publishing houses, television and radio, and representatives of ministries and departments.

V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, were present at the ceremony.

PRAVDA ARTICLE ON MULTINATIONAL CULTURE

PM111353 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 June 1982 carries on page 3 a 2,400-word article entitled "Great Flourishing of National Cultures" by Dr of Philosophical Sciences A. Agayev who writes from Makhachkala. The article, under the rubric "60 Years of the USSR," outlines the "cultural rapprochement" of the USSR's people since 1917 and stresses the importance of the Russian language in this process. Agayev sees a link between this rapprochement and the "flowering of cultures" of the USSR's nations and ethnic groups, particularly under "mature socialism," and traces the tendency toward a "unified Soviet culture" while not denying the place of individual national cultures within it.

CSA REPORTS SOWING OF SPRING CROPS COMPLETED

CSA Report

LD092316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that the sowing of spring crops in the country has been completed. In the main, spring crops have been sown on a total of 141.3 million hectares, including almost 85 million hectares sown to grain and pulse crops, not counting maize. The plan for the sowing of millet, rice, sunflowers and maize for grain has been overfulfilled. Sowing of buckwheat is continuing. This groat crop now occupies over 1.5 million hectares. The sowing of soybeans is in progress in Amurskaya Oblast and other parts of the Far East. The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are continuing to plant potatoes and vegetables. Tending of the crops and fertilization of the plants are in progress. Irrigation equipment is in use. Rain has fallen in many areas of the European USSR and a number of areas of Kazakhstan and Siberia. It has created good conditions for the development of plants. The harvest has begun in the south of the country. Procurement of fodder is in progress in all union republics.

Further Data

LD102236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] The sowing of grain crops has been completed in the country. In spite of rainy weather, the majority of areas carried out this work in the quickest possible time. In the southern republics threshing of ear crops has begun. One of the chief concerns in rural areas at present is acquiring fodder. According to Central Statistical Administration data, by 7 June 2.5 million tons of hay had been gathered in collective and state farms, and 5.5 million tons of silage.

Official's Praise

LD052034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Summary] Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Directorate for Grain Crops of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, comments on the progress of field work in the USSR:

[Begin Parshin recording] "The optimum period for sowing spring crops is drawing to a close. In spite of the difficulties this spring it can already be said that this year's sowing has been carried in a more organized fashion, more rapidly, and to a higher standard." "Virtually all farms have now completed sowing of spring wheat, corn, sunflower and sugar beet. Sowing of buckwheat, millet, rice, corn for silage and green fodder and the planting of potato and heat-loving vegetables are nearing completion. Combined application of phosphorous fertilizer and sowing of seeds was carried out on a larger area of spring grain crops. This not only helps to increase yields but speeds up the ripening process by about a week. This is very important for north Kazakhstan, the Urals and Siberia." "In view of the special demand for buckwheat and millet many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the southern and central regions of the country have begun sowing these crops in fields which have been cleared of winter crops and green forage. This will facilitate an additional harvest of 10-12 quintals of groats per hectare." [end recording]

SELSKAYA ZHIZN GIVES SPRING SOWING STATISTICS

3 June Article

PM090825 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Shock Days"]

[Text] By early June, the first month of summer, the arable farmers of many of the country's regions had coped with the spring sowing work. The sowing of spring crops is coming to an end.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, they have been sown on 136.4 million hectares. Grain and pulse crops (not counting corn) have been sown on 83.2 million hectares. In the RSFSR the spring sowing plan has been fulfilled 94 percent. It has come to an end in Kazakhstan, the Ukraine and other republics.

Everywhere the winter grain crops are growing and the spring crops are gathering strength. Beneficial rain has fallen on many areas of the virgin land oblasts of Kazakhstan and rapidly growing shoots have covered the majority of fields. The republic's rural workers are seeking to make a fitting contribution to the fulfillment of the Food Program and to provide more grain, particularly strong and durum wheat.

More millet has been sown this year than last -- 2.5 million hectares. Buckwheat has been sown on 1.3 million hectares. The sowing of this valuable crop is continuing. Rice sowing is nearing completion. It has been sown on 622,000 hectares. Soybeans have been sown on 502,000 hectares and are still being sown by the farms of the Far East. The sowing of pulse crops has not yet been dealt with everywhere.

Corn for grain has been sown on 3.8 million hectares, mainly using industrial technology. Over 14.8 million hectares have been sown to corn for ensiling. Sugar beet, cotton, sunflowers and flax have been sown completely. Potatoes have been planted on 3 million hectares and vegetable crops have been sown on over 1.1 million hectares.

The main thing now is to ensure the exemplary tending of the crops on every hectare and to launch without delay the cutting of cultivated and natural grasses.

4 June Article

PM101441 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Agrometeorologist N. Ignatova "Report from the USSR Hydrometeorological Center": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] In the third 10-day period of May the weather grew warmer throughout the USSR's European territory. In most regions the average air temperature was near normal, and it was 2-3 degrees above normal in the western Baltic regions, the Carpathian oblasts of the Ukraine, the southern region and Moldavia. There was little precipitation over the 10 days (1-20 mm). Significant rain (21-30 mm and 50 mm in places) fell in southern Belorussia, in places in the eastern part of the Ukraine, and in Rostovakaya Oblast and Krasnodarskiy Kray.

The warm weather has accelerated the growth and development of all agricultural crops. South of a line linking Leningrad, Kalinin, Ivanovo, Gorkiy, Izhevsk and Ufa ear formation has been noted in winter rye 7-10 days earlier than usual, at a height of 60-90 cm. Winter wheat is in the ear formation stage in the Ukraine (with the exception of northwestern regions), in a number of regions of Voronozhskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts and in the lower Volga Region. In Moldavia, the extreme south of the Ukraine and the North Caucasus it is flowering at a height of 80-100 cm. In the extreme south of the European part of the USSR spring grain crops have begun ear formation 5-7 days ahead of the average time and last year's time.

In the last 10 days in May the weather favored intensive growth in sown and meadow grasses. Clover began to form flower clusters in the northern oblasts of the Ukraine, the Central Chernozem Region and the south of the Central Region. Grasses came into flower south of a line linking Lvov, Khmelnitskiy and Saratov. In Moldavia, the southern Ukraine and the northern Caucasus the alfalfa blossomed and was cut, with a plant height of 50-70 cm.

Over most of its cultivation zone sugar beets are in the phase of formation of the first and second pairs of true leaves, and in Moldavia and southern oblasts of the Ukraine the growth of sugar beet roots has begun in favorable conditions. South of a line linking Vilnyus, Gomel, Kursk, Saratov and Kuybyshev mass shoots have appeared in potatoes, while in the south of Odesskaya and Khersonskaya Oblasts and also in places in Krasnodarskiy Kray and the autonomous republics of the north Caucasus inflorescences have formed in potatoes.

By the end of May the limit of blossoming of pome fruit crops in the European part of the USSR had advanced to a line linking Leningrad, Vologda and Izhevsk, which is approximately 5 days ahead of normal. The intensive frosts which were recorded in the Urals region and the middle Volga caused partial damage to orchards in blossom.

In the arable regions of western Siberia and in Kazakhstan, after prolonged warm weather it became significantly cooler. Good rain which fell in most regions of Kustanayaskaya, Turgayskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Kokchetavskaya Oblasts and in the steppe regions of Omskaya Oblast created favorable conditions for the appearance of shoots and root formation in early spring grain crops.

Turkmenia and Uzbekistan were 1-3 degrees cooler than normal, while Tadzhikistan and Kirgizia were 1-2 degrees warmer than normal. The maximum air temperature rose to 38 degrees, or 34 degrees in the Kirgizia valleys. Good rain fell everywhere except in the Ferganskaya Valley. In southern oblasts of Kazakhstan and in Kirgizia wheat is forming ears and flowering. The development of cotton plants over the last 10 days proceeded rather slowly, but as a result of their accelerated development in April and May the phases of development are still 1-2 weeks early compared with the average. At the end of May the average height of plants varied from 11 to 20 cm, which is slightly above the average height of cotton plants over the last 5 years. The level of moisture present in sown areas is good almost everywhere. Sweet cherries and early cherry varieties have ripened in the orchards.

PRAVDA POINTS UP IRRIGATION SHORTCOMINGS

PM091521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 82 p 3

[USSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists' "Agricultural Review": "From Each Irrigated Hectare"]

[Text] Rural working people, responding to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, are striving to deal more rapidly with priority operations in the fields and to make a substantial contribution this year to the fulfillment of the Food Program. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 31 May spring crops had been sown over 136.4 million hectares on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Seed for grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) has been sown over an area of 83.2 million hectares; corn, 18.5 million; vegetables, 1.1 million; and potatoes, 3 million. In the main, the sowing of sunflowers and hulled crops has been completed. Units are going over to the tending of crops. The irrigation of plantations has begun.

This year irrigated areas occupy nearly 18 million hectares. These are the most valuable land areas, guaranteeing high yields. Leading farms harvest 50-60 quintals of wheat per hectare, 100-110 quintals of corn grain, 60-70 quintals of rice and 120-200 quintals of hay. In view of the great role of irrigated land in increasing the production of food products, the party is concerned to extend the area of such land. The Food Program makes provision for increasing the irrigated area to 23-25 million hectares by 1990.

At the same time it must be noted that the potential of irrigated arable farming is far from fully exploited. A significant proportion of farms obtain only between 1/3 and 1/2 the output that the leading collectives achieve.

Farmers have seen from their own experience that a high yield can only be obtained with timely, correct irrigation. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have prepared quite well for this. In the main they have coped with the repair and cleaning of the irrigation and collection and drainage network, the leaching of saline land and the watering of the soil before sowing. It is now a matter of making skillful use of water resources and irrigation machinery and carrying out in good time the full range of operations on irrigated land. Last year, because of various faults in the irrigation network and power pumping equipment, kolkhozes and sovkhozes failed to irrigate some 250,000 hectares, and only irrigated once an even larger area. Such miscalculations must not be tolerated.

Irrigation is now in progress nearly everywhere. Because of the late spring, the timing of irrigation for many crops comes close together, which requires particularly prompt work. By the middle of the third 10-day period in May, more than 50 percent of the crops sited on irrigated land had been irrigated for the first time. That is considerably more than last season. The pace of work in Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Azerbaijan is high. The pace is lower than last year's in Armenia. A particularly small proportion of the land has been irrigated in Northern Osetian ASSR, Checheno-Ingush ASSR and Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. Weather conditions now dictate the need to speed up work.

Each hectare must receive water on average at least four or five times during the summer. Yet many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are wasting valuable time. Spot checks show that a number of farms in Kabardino-Balkar ASSR, for instance, are not adhering to the optimum norms and schedules for irrigation and are violating irrigation schemes. This naturally leads to a great shortfall in the harvest.

The economical, rational utilization of water must be the rule for every farm, team and irrigation worker. That is how leading farms in Uzbekistan are working. They carefully observe plans for the use of water and do not permit flooding of the plantations.

The pool of sprinkling machines and power pumping units on kolkhozes and sovkhozes has increased considerably. Machine operators use them to irrigate more than one-third of the irrigated land. But not all the machinery is functioning. More than 8,000 sprinkling machines and 9,000 pumping stations have not been repaired. There are particularly large quantities of broken-down machinery in Kirgizia and Orenburgskaya and Voronezhskaya Oblasts. There are not enough spare parts. The enterprises which produce them are called upon to supply rural requirements more fully.

Equipment outages are also being allowed to occur because of unsatisfactory servicing and inadequate assistance from the countryside's partners. Thus in Kazakhstan the contribution of enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture amounts to less than 15 percent of the total volume of repairs of sprinklers. The situation is no better in a number of other republics.

An additional 30,000 machine operators for sprinklers and pumping stations have been trained in time for this season. This has made it possible to organize work in two or three shifts in many regions. But in some republics and oblasts there are still not enough machine operators with this skill. Work to improve their skills is poorly done. In the last 5 years only 25,000 people in the whole country were accredited as first and second class "masters of irrigation," or 5 percent of the total number of irrigation workers. Local agricultural organs must rectify this matter urgently.

On a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes irrigation schedules are disrupted because of the poor quality of construction of irrigation pipelines and breakdowns in these pipelines. Such instances are not uncommon, for instance, in Volgogradskaya, Astrakhanskaya and Tambovskaya Oblasts. Construction organizations must shoulder greater responsibility for projects handed over to rural areas.

Irrigated land is responsive to fertilizers. All kolkhozes and sovkhozes have the opportunity to apply full doses of mineral fertilizers. But last year on average irrigated land received only just over 2 quintals of active substances per hectare. The situation has not yet been rectified everywhere.

Competition for a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation is being launched increasingly widely in rural areas at present. It is a matter of honor for all workers in irrigated agriculture to grow bumper crops and thereby make a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program.